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Roosevelt: Situation Tense in Italy; Allies Open Air Attack at Beachhead; Nazi Hold at Cassino Foiled Anzio Plan

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

'Stay Down, Boys'—at Namur

A Marine leader (center) motions to his men to keep low until they learn the situation in front of their shell-hole shelter during the battle for Namur Island in the Kwajalein Atoll of the Marshall Islands. The shell hole was "provided" by the preinvasion naval bombardment.

Germans battling in Italy to upset foe's coming invasion of Western Europe.

Soviet armies step up tempo of advance on all fronts from south to Finland.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Germans must have sensed an opportunity in the situation south of Rome to upset Allied plans for the great invasion.

No other explanation than this quite meets the extraordinary energy they threw into the battles for Cassino and the Nettuno beachhead which was the most striking incident of the war this week.

Holding Rome is worth something to them in prestige. They have military reasons for denying the airfields around Rome to Allied forces as long as possible. There perhaps is some political advantage to the side which has the Pope inside its lines.

All of these factors would argue with the German High Command for putting considerable effort into the defense of Rome. But all of them together are scarcely enough to explain the commitment of reserves from beyond the Alps to the battle for Rome, particularly at a time when the German effort to hold the Dnieper Bend is turning into a major disaster for German arms.

Air Resistance Rises

The 26th Armored Division, which had made a record for itself on the Russian Front, showed up outside the Nettuno beachhead. Prisoners said they had just been moved down from France. Allied pilots reported a sharp rise in the proficiency of air resistance.

All of this adds up to the probability that the Oberkommando sensed a chance not only to score a success over British and American arms which would restore shaken prestige and give their propaganda a new lease, but might also force a weakening of the invasion force being gathered in Britain.

They risked weakening their own defenses along the Channel coast. But it was a risk they could afford better than the Allied High Command could afford to counter the move. With internal lines of communication by rail, they could shift forces into Italy and then back again, whereas any Allied detachment of forces from England to Italy would amount to a subtraction from the invasion force.

Move to Draw Allied Forces

In all probability, therefore, the pressure south of Rome represented a German effort at relatively small risk to induce the detachment of Allied forces from Britain and from the invasion command. As such, it developed much too promisingly for comfort—so much so that high Allied military authorities frankly admitted that the plan behind the Nettuno landing was a failure. That plan had called for a breakthrough to Rome.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Fighting in the Nettuno-Anzio beachhead, south of Rome, is moving swiftly toward a decision. President Roosevelt said in Washington that the situation was very tense, but that the Allies still control the sea and air.

Latest advices indicate a mighty aerial counteroffensive has been launched by the Allies against the attacking Nazi ground forces. Virtually every available Allied combat plane, including giant four-engined bombers, has been thrown into the struggle.

But the Germans continue to move forward with great power and dogged persistence. The enemy high command claims the Nazis have captured Aprilia (Carroceto) on the Rome-Anzio railroad and that 4,000 Allied troops have surrendered.

Paradoxically, the rising strength of the Nazi assaults can be viewed as an inverse measure of the decline in Germany's total power. Hitler is in such dire need of a triumph to bolster flagging spirits at home that he apparently is willing to pay any price for it. Front-line dispatches report Nazi infantrymen are being expended in suicidal charges with a prodigality that amazes veteran Allied officers. German prisoners say they were promised furloughs as soon as they had wiped out the beachhead.

As President Roosevelt made clear, the Allied position is very serious, but not necessarily critical. The great superiority of the Allies in the air may be able to force the German tidal wave to spend itself, just as it did at Kasserine Pass and at Salerno.

The Christian Science Monitor's London military expert, Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, suggests that one of the first principles of war—the concentration of force—may have been violated by the Allies if troops were taken from the Cassino front for the beachhead adventure when western Europe invasion preparations made substantial reinforcements unavailable.

But regardless of what contributed to the present situation and regardless of what happens, the Italian front should not be viewed apart from the context of the European picture.

In Russia, the position of the Germans grows progressively worse. The Red Army is stepping up the tempi of its advances on all fronts. Krivoi Rog in the Ukraine has been further isolated and seven Russian columns are pressing in from all sides on the 10 entrapped Nazi divisions at Korsun in the upper Dnieper Bend.

At the same time, Russian air power has struck hard at Kotka, a lumber center 80 miles across the Gulf of Finland from Narva, in a second attempt in a week to hasten Finland's exit from the war. And Allied airmen have been active again in Western Europe, Flying Fortresses bombing Frankfurt in Germany and Liberator and Marauder bombers attacking the northern coast of France.

Outstanding news from the Pacific is the union of American and Australian troops below Saidor, New Guinea. This completes occupation of the jungle-covered Huon Peninsula. In five months the Allies have gained an additional 150 miles of New Guinea's northeastern coastline and have wiped out nearly 14,000 Japanese troops.

Italy:

The German High Command's claim that Aprilia in the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead had been cap-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston May Hold Tax Rate; London Gets Stalin's View; Used-Car Prices Planned

The World's Day—February 11, 1944

Boston: Tax Rate of $41 May Hold Through '44

Continuation of Boston's $41 tax rate through 1944 was forecast today by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a report on the City's financial condition. [Page 3.]

Total sales to individuals in the Fourth War Loan today reached $116,000,000, or 45 per cent of the State's E Bond quota of $258,000,000, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee reported. [Page 2.]

Observing the first anniversary of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, which occurs on Sunday, 40 Greater Boston girls were sworn in as Marines today in the Hall of Flags at the State House. They will have inactive status for a while, but will all eventually take their training at New River, N. C. [Page 2.]

The traditional public reception held annually by the Governor in the Hall of Flags at the State House on Feb. 22 has been postponed for the third successive year because of the war, it was announced today by James R. Reynolds, Secretary to Governor Saltonstall.

The State's new $23,000 Sno-Go rotary plow will arrive at Logan Airport, East Boston, not later than 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and it will be put to work immediately to clear the runways, Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald announced today.

Poland: London Gets Stalin's View on Border

Premier Stalin's view of the Soviet-Polish dispute has been conveyed to Prime Minister Churchill in a personal message transmitted to London by British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, according to an informed source. Mr. Churchill is said to have communicated the contents of this message to the Polish government in exile. [Page 8.]

The Polish weekly, "Wiadomosci Polskie," published in London, has been forced to discontinue publication due to refusal of the British Ministry of Information to approve further allotments of paper supplies for its use. This paper has been outspoken in the matter of the Russian-Polish border dispute.

Washington: OPA Working on Used-Car Price

The Office of Price Administration, which has proposed price ceilings on used cars, said it is to decide within three weeks whether to put them into effect. The plan calls for establishment of maximum prices at average prices of last month, dealers were told.

The new role of the United States Government in Middle East oil was defended by President Roosevelt as an important safeguard for the future. A report of an international agreement on oil in the Middle East, involving the U. S., Britain, and Russia, was circulated in official circles. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt will address the nation on Feb. 12, speaking for about five minutes during a radiocast between 4:30 and 5 p. m., E. W. T., in connection with the presentation of a destroyer-escort to French naval authorities under Lend-Lease.

In Europe: Greek Guerrillas Join United Front

Greek guerrillas, who have been engaged in a civil war, have now agreed to shelve their differences and join in a united Greek front against the enemy, it has been announced from British Middle East headquarters in Cairo.

The Spanish press says that if Spain pursues a policy of strict neutrality, it expects the Allies to cease meddling in its internal politics, either by economic pressure or by "confusing" the country's ideology with foreign systems.

Joseph Darnand, bent on keeping order in France at all costs, has launched a campaign to crush the Underground, and issued orders to the French police to shoot anyone found in possession of firearms.

President Kalinin told Soviet workers that the Germans will be driven completely from Russian territory this year, according to a Moscow Radio report of his speech.

Prime Minister Churchill took notice of British by-elections in West Derbyshire by remarking to Parliament that it would be disastrous if Britain "fell into petty squabbles" at this time. Mr. Churchill indorsed the candidacy of the Conservative and national government candidate.

National: Ship Named for Airways Captain

A Liberty ship launched at Permanente Metals Corporation shipyard, Richmond, Calif., was named for Edwin C. Musick, a Pan-American Airways captain who was killed in a South Pacific flight in 1938. The ship was sponsored by his widow.

About 600,000 veterans of World War II will have been placed in civilian jobs by July 1, Brig. Gen. William C. Rose, a WMC executive, told a conference of the American Management Association in Chicago.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its annual convention in Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 13-20, it was announced at headquarters in Evanston, Ill.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, was named this year's recipient of the Marconi Memorial Commemorative Medal for achievement in communications, the Veterans Wireless Operators Association announced in New York.

Housewives: '44 Line-Up On Staple Foods

Sugar to remain tight but canned-goods situation indicates some relief in spots.

Armed with her week-end shopping list—and her ration books, of course—many a New England housewife makes her "cook's tour" of the neighborhood grocery stores today. Doubtless she wondered at times just what may be in prospect for her pantry shelves during this coming year in the way of certain canned goods and staples. Doubtless, too, she's interested in the "why's and wherefore's" of shortages and surpluses.

Take sugar for instance. Is the situation any better? Consultation of today's "Ration Dates for Consumers" shows Mrs. Housewife that, in addition to the five pounds now obtainable on Stamp 30, she can have five pounds for canning purposes, any time between now and February, 1945.

Fact is, according to information just released by the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers Association, sugar will remain "tight" throughout 1944. The present allowance is based on 80 per cent of 1941 use. During the second quarter of 1944, this may be reduced to 70 or even 60 per cent of 1941 use. The cause: Withdrawal of ships in the raw sugar service. In addition, a nip-and-tuck situation may be set up, due to paper shortages and packaging problems.

Canned Beans Plentiful

Next item on her shopping list—canned pork and beans. Release of 400,000 cases — 20,000,000 pounds—by the War Food Administration, plus increased production, should make plenty available this year. The new pack will be largely in tin, due to new allotments, and the tin price may be lower than for those now packed in glass.

What about other canned foods? The over-all supply picture is excellent, the Association's report shows. Fourth-quarter holdings of canned vegetables in the hands of canners and wholesalers were 4,500,000 cases over holdings of the corresponding period a year ago. Canned fruit juice stocks were about 2,500,000 cases over a year ago. But, on the other hand, stocks of canned fruits were down about 2,000,000 cases.

These figures tell only part of the story. For, in addition to commercial stocks of canned vegetables and fruits, consumers have approximately 140,000,000 cases of home-canned goods on hand—almost as much as the entire commercial holdings.

All of which means—if the Office of Price Administration gets busy and drops point values so that commercial packs can be moved—that consumers should do well in the matter of most canned goods this year.

Salmon in Cans Scarcer

Canned fruits, however, are likely to remain "tight" throughout the year. For one thing, packers say they simply can't buy apples at fresh ceiling prices and hope to make them into apple-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Labor Watches Final Action On Food Subsidies

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The Senate only awaited a final vote to defeat the Administration's food subsidy plan today in the merry-go-round procedure by which a presidential veto will then start the controversy all over again.

It was failure to override a presidential veto last June that kept the present roll-back subsidies into effect. It is expected failure to override the new veto this year that may continue the program in being despite the expressed opposition of both Houses of Congress.

As a foretaste of what elimination of food subsidies would mean, the Senate yesterday wrote an amendment into the pending bill directing increases in the price of milk. The effect of this would be to boost the retail price of milk one, two or even more cents a quart.

The coalition of Farm Bloc Southern Democrats and Republi-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Occupation Currency Prepared for France

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 11

Special currency to be used by occupation authorities after areas of France have been wrested from Nazi domination has been printed here.

The currency is intended to provide for quick restoration of the French economy by replacing franc banknotes that probably will have been destroyed by the Nazis.

Allies Grant Wider Power To Badoglio

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 11 — The Allied military authorities have taken the first step toward returning the political controls in Italy to an Italian Government.

Control of the southern provinces of the Italian peninsula, including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, is to be restored to the regime of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio. The action is announced in a statement by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

General Wilson's statement specified that "where Allied Military Government has been operating within the territory thus restored it will accordingly be brought to an end."

AMG officials, however, oper-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Foe Caught By Surprise At Kwajalein

In the following delayed account of the first landings in the north of the Kwajalein Atoll, Mr. Beaufort shows that the Japanese entirely misjudged the point at which the Marshall attack would come. Articles from this correspondent on later phases of the operation already have appeared in these columns.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

KWAJALEIN, Marshall Islands, Delayed—The choice of Kwajalein Atoll for the first attack on Japanese territory took the enemy by surprise.

There was evidence of last-minute defenses and eleventh-hour camouflage. The fact that the first objectives in the northern sector—Roi and Namur—were defended only by an estimated 2,500 soldiers also seems to bear out the assumption that the Japanese did

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Bricker Stands Full Armored Against New Deal Domination

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The impact of all that Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio is saying in the Capital in behalf of his presidential candidacy is to draw a single, central issue between the New Deal and himself.

That issue, which he avows "confronts every citizen today," and which he would put foremost in the 1944 campaign, is: the New Deal stands for more Government; Governor Bricker stands for less Government.

Mr. Bricker showed his Washington audiences, at the Republicans' Lincoln Day Dinner here last night and at the National Press Club today, that he was prepared to make that indictment his major political thesis. He described the Government of the past 11 years as dictatorship and an enemy of liberty.

"The New Deal," Governor Bricker declared repeatedly, "is the American counterpart of the sweep of absolutism which has destroyed so much liberty around the world. It lacks faith in our people. It assumes that people cannot take care of themselves, but must be taken care of by a paternalistic Government. So it has built up a dominating bureaucracy, and used it for selfish political purposes."

Three Vital Issues

There are three issues, all stemming from the basic argument of the desirability of less government instead of more government, which Governor Bricker said should not be evaded. In his words, they are these:

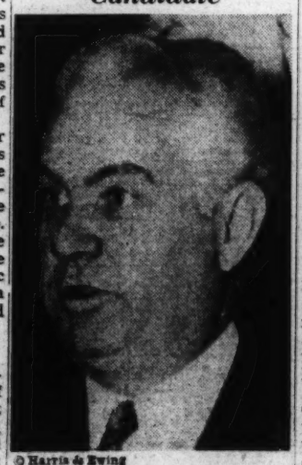
"Shall government direct the lives of our people or shall it create conditions which will enable our people individually and hopefully to find their own way?

"Shall we continue our march toward absolutism or shall we preserve the free atmosphere which our people have breathed since our country was founded?

"Shall we maintain a great governmental structure to which we are servile or shall we establish conditions which will enable us

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Candidate



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Gov. John W. Bricker
of Ohio

Nazis Try to Solve U. S. Raids by Use Of Captive 'Forts'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The formation of special English-speaking Nazi units to man captured Flying Fortresses and use them for sneaking into or alongside an American bomber formation is reported.

The official AAF publication Air Forces says that American pilots have reported several instances of unidentified B-17's appearing in their formation or flying along out of gun range but parallel with the flight of the formation.

"They engage in mock air battles with Nazi fighters," the publication says, "and attempt to work out new tactics which will give their fighters more of a chance against our big bombers.

"Only crews who speak perfect English are chosen to man the bombers. To make things as real as possible, the members have nothing to do with other German airmen, and have contact with the regular Luftwaffe only through liaison officers.

The Air Forces also said the Germans have been using men they call "Kommandos," assigned the job of recovering Allied aircraft still fit for use. This unit is made up of mechanics who have worked abroad.

Allies See Turkey Hedging On Pledges to Churchill

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11 — Turkey's present attitude toward the war is causing the Allies some concern.

According to information from Ankara, "deadlock might aptly describe the present position."

The British military mission which has been in Turkey nearly five weeks, attempting to implement the supply clauses of the Adana agreement, left Ankara two days ago without any public statement or any mention in the Turkish press of the mission's stay in Turkey.

In fact, Allied consultations with Turkey regarding its war attitude appear to have led nowhere. Experts here are frankly weighing whether Turkey will fulfill the obligations of her treaty alliance with Britain.

Churchill's View

Immediately after the Adana conference, just a year ago, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared Turkey's views "are very much like our own, and we intend to help their own general defensive security in every way in our power."

Almost at the same time, the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, called on Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu to thank him for "Turkey's loyal attitude toward Germany at Adana."

The German Ambassador's action was probably a simple diplomatic stratagem. But in the 12 months' interval, Turkish and Allied opinions have diverged considerably regarding conditions under which Turkey should execute its treaty obligations.

The Allies at the opening consultations three months ago appear to have expected that Turkey would grant facilities for Allied aircraft use of Turkish airfields, even though Turkey would not simultaneously abandon the existing status and adopt belligerency.

Outlook for Turkey

Turkey declared it preferred to take on full belligerency and discussions were then taken up regarding such questions as to whether a German attack on Turkey was imminent and the extent of Allied aid to a belligerent Turkey.

The Allies considered a German attack on Turkey improbable, but Turkey took a different view and consequently demanded certain war supplies on the basis of the Adana conference agreement.

The Allies however found these demands disproportionate to Turkey's ability to absorb. Further, since there was little likelihood of a German attack, and since Allied commitments were momentarily particularly heavy elsewhere, Turkey's demand could not be fulfilled.

Allied successes in North Africa and Russia also played a part since these considerably reduced the importance of Turkey's help in that part of the world.

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Waste Paper Collections

Waltham, Sunday, Feb. 13
Canton, Monday, Feb. 14
Randolph, Tuesday, Feb. 15

Rivet Machine Can Cut Man Hours to Minutes

BURBANK, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation disclosed Feb. 10 the invention of a new machine designed to set from 33,600 to 75,000 rivets an hour compared with a normal hourly rate of 350.

The machine, said its inventor, Reidar Olsen, Lockheed manufacturing engineer, punches and rivets in a continuous operation and is adaptable to any surface of a plane. He said three men in six minutes could do work normally requiring 100 man hours.

Weather Predictions

Snow

The weather bureau today issued an emergency storm warning, and requested immediate and frequent broadcasts until changed:

"Snow, accompanied by strong winds will accumulate to a level depth of six to eight inches, except ten inches in the Berkshires, today and tonight. Strong winds will cause heavy drifts."

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Lincoln's Birthday

Due to war conditions which are demanding the conservation of newsprint, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will not be published on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12.

Bay State Citizens Urged To Put War Loan Over Top

A good hard look at Column eight in the newspapers—the right hand corners—to observe the plight of the hard-pressed Allies in Italy today was advised by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee as the best possible argument whether one should purchase more War Bonds in the Fourth War Loan.

"Will you ask yourself fairly and squarely, after reading of the evident German determination upon orders of Hitler to wipe out our beachhead, whether you ought to purchase more War Bonds," F. W. Denio, Chairman of the War Finance Committee, asked.

With sales to individuals lagging throughout the State, all citizens were urged by Mr. Denio to make an eleventh-hour attempt to put the drive over the top.

He emphasized that buying must take a sharp upward spurt over the week end if the $258,000,000 quota for individuals is to be reached. At the close of business last night E bond sales had reached approximately 50 per cent of the quota.

"I appeal to you in these closing hours of the campaign to put the drive over," Mr. Denio urged. "No sacrifice that any one of us make is comparable to the sacrifices the younger members of our families are making on all the battle areas spread over the globe."

Final tabulation of the Boston school campaign was expected shortly as bank employees and school teachers worked into last night counting up sales of bonds and receipts of money.

Yesterday, which was the final day of the three-day campaign, was marked by the greatest volume of sales, the Committee said. Among the leading Boston schools was Dorchester High for Girls, with a three-day total of $29,094 from the sale of 594 bonds. In the intermediate class, the Patrick T. Campbell School in Dorchester turned in $19,020 with distribution of 425 bonds. Among the elementary schools, the William Lloyd Garrison School of Roxbury, with 900 pupils, reported sales of $25,783.

Approximately 50,000 Boy Scouts and Cubs in all 27 Councils throughout the State will begin an intensive house to house war bond pledge drive during the coming week, the Committee announced.

College Adds to Faculty

Appointments of Col. Richard H. Somers, United States Army, retired, of Washington, D. C., as visiting lecturer in mathematics at Dartmouth College, and David B. Kirk of Haverford College as instructor in mathematics, were announced today by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of the College. Both men will assume their posts on March 1, teaching courses in the Navy V-12 training program.

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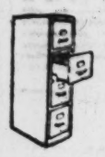
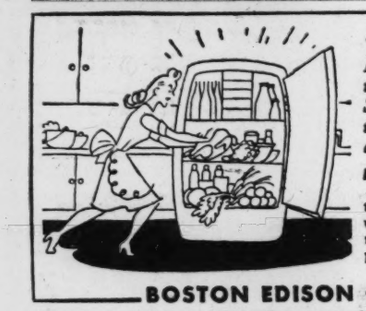
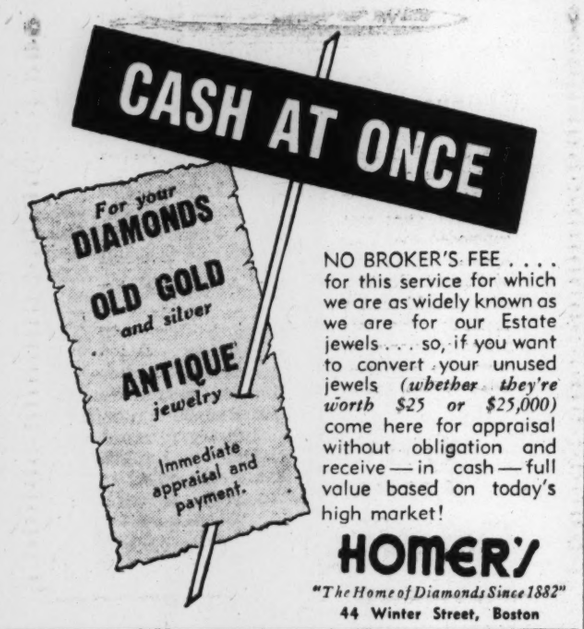

of good grade wood filing cabinets. Olive green finish, four-drawer letter and legal size. Suspension style, solidly constructed throughout.
4 drawer letter size $29.50
4 drawer legal size $33.50
LIB. 1902 Peabody's FOR OFFICE FURNITURE 64 PEARL ST., BOSTON


"I don't know how Mother finds anything in this refrigerator. She has everything piled in here but the dining room table."
Boston Edison Company says . . . overcrowding *decreases* the efficiency of refrigeration units. Overcrowding keeps the motor running too long and prevents proper circulation.
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY



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In Black or White Kid, also Black or Brown Calf $8.95
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BOSTON
170 Tremont St. 378 Washington St.

Marine Corps Recruits Sworn In

By a Staff Photographer

First Anniversary of Women's Reserve Celebrated

In the Hall of Flags of the Massachusetts State House today 40 recruits were sworn in as members of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve by Lieut. Mary L. Mitchell (right) of the Women's Marine Recruiting Office in Boston as part of the first-anniversary celebration of the Reserve. The [illegible] congratulated by Governor Saltonstall, and heard a message from Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, read by Capt. Reginald S. Ward (second right), officer in charge of procurement in the Boston area.

Heavy Snow With Drifts Is Predicted

Six to eight inches of snow today were forecast by the Weather Bureau in Boston in the storm which began this morning. Fall is expected to continue through the night, the Bureau said.

In the Berkshires a fall up to 10 inches was forecast. Increasing winds, becoming strong, are expected to cause heavy drifting. The storm is part of a fall which swept sections of the Midwest yesterday.

The official forecast called for snow today and tonight, with clear and colder weather tomorrow.

In Boston elementary school sessions were dismissed at noon, the School Department announced.

All flights from Boston to New York by American Airlines and to the North by Northeast Airlines were canceled this morning with all afternoon flights subject to conditions.

Trains arrived in Grand Central Station, New York, from the West, South, and North as much as two hours behind schedule, and all flights were canceled out of La Guardia Feld.

As the storm developed, the State Department of Public Works marshalled its snow-fighting forces to keep ahead of the fall.

James E. Lawrence, Maintenance Engineer of the Department, said that 1,000 men and 400 trucks have been called into service to work on state roads.

At the same time he issued a plea to motorists to leave their cars in their garages today unless absolutely necessary to travel. He pointed out that stalled cars on the highways during the Valentine's Day storm a few years ago caused tremendous snow removal problems.

Boston Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland will put 240 snowplows and 45 snow loaders into action tonight to supplement the contractor plows which are on the streets now. There will be approximately 1,100 men employed in the Boston snow removal work, 800 of whom will be employed by the city and the other 300 or 400 will be working for the contractors.

Rhode Island Proposal to Tap Jobless Aid Fund Is Assailed

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11—A proposal by State Treasurer Russell Handy that Rhode Island dip into its huge unemployment compensation fund to provide bonuses for returning members of the armed forces stirred up loud cries from anti-administration leaders this week.

Mr. Handy proposed that the fund, which now has passed the $50,000,000 mark and is growing rapidly, was sufficiently large to meet the bonus needs without imposing any additional hardship on the taxpayers. He proposed that bonuses of $250 for each returning serviceman be paid.

Proposal Assailed

Critics assailed the proposal, pointing out that the unemployment compensation was set up and is being zealously protected for a specific purpose—to provide benefits to jobless individuals who have contributed to the fund through pay-roll deductions.

The fund, which has grown by leaps and bounds much more rapidly than anyone anticipated, has posed an unusual problem for the State. It stands now at a figure which is roughly three times the figure proposed by actuarial experts as an adequate level to meet all anticipated needs. The interest on the fund alone, a recent report by the Unemployment Compensation Board indicated, is almost sufficient to meet all present drains. Meanwhile the high level of employment in Rhode Island and the dwindling roster of unemployed are expanding the fund at a rapid rate.

Discontinuance Plan

Mr. Handy's proposal is only one of several proposals made quietly by politicians who are eager to help the State dispose of the surplus funds. A vociferous bloc of influential leaders on Capitol Hill, however, insists that no steps should be taken to pare the fund at this time because the postwar demands on the fund cannot be estimated accurately.

Senator Michael J. Kilroy (R) of North Smithfield, proposed in the Senate this week that the employee contributions to the fund be discontinued after May 1. Both employers and employees in Rhode Island contribute to the unemployment compensation fund. The present employee contribution is one half of 1 per cent of all wages up to $3,000 in a given year.

Senator Kilroy introduced the same proposal in the Senate last year but it was not acted upon. Earlier Gov. J. Howard McGrath had proposed a similar move, on the ground that the fund was sufficiently large and that the employee contributions no longer were needed, but the Legislature turned down the Governor's suggestion.

Workers for City To Raise $25,200 For the Red Cross

Employees at Boston City Hall will raise $25,200 in support of the 1944 Red Cross War Fund between March 1 and 14, it was decided today after a meeting of 60 department heads called by Mayor Tobin.

Charles Bush, City Treasurer, presided and announced a schedule of minimum contributions possible on various salary levels: Under $1,200 a year, $1; under $1,600, $2; under $2,000, $3; under $2,500, $4; under $3,000, $5; over $3,000, $10.

Every City Hall employee will receive a pledge card bearing his or her name, which he may return with or without a contribution. Mayor Tobin urged those who could give more than the minimum to do so, to make up for those who for some personal reason could not even give the minimum amount. A report dinner will be held on March 15.

Present at the meeting also were Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the fund, and Dennis A. Dooley, State Librarian and public employees division head.

The 1944 Red Cross War Fund Drive must raise $4,641,000 in Greater Boston, $3,367,000 of which will come through efforts of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter alone. The drive extends from March 1 through 22.

Housewife's '44 Food Outlook: Sugar Likely to Remain Tight

Continued from Page 1

sauce at a price to interest consumers.

What about canned salmon, "tight" now for a long time? Well, although many of the war-established problems of the Alaska salmon industry seem to be well on the way to solution, nature is expected to take a hand in reducing the quantity of salmon that will be available to packers this year. In all probability, the Association reports, the 1944 pack will be about 200,000 cases less than it was last year.

Several factors contribute to this shortage. Most important are the number of fish in the parent runs of several years ago and weather conditions at that time. Pink salmon runs probably will be small this year because of the unusually severe winter of 1942-43. A large percentage of the fish which normally would have matured and returned to the streams as spawners this year did not survive that winter.

So much for canned goods. How about cocoa and coffee? The latter is now off the ration list, and civilians may expect an increase of about four pounds in the amount of coffee, and a half a pound more of cocoa than was available in 1943. Improved shipping conditions account for both these increases. The most notable increase in the 1944 consumption of cocoa is expected in the United States military and war services.

Well, that about completes the year's shopping list as far as canned goods and staples are concerned. The day-to-day situation changes slightly. Articles available one week are gone another. Occasionally new items are found on the grocers' shelves. But, looking ahead for the year, the shopper has some idea from the foregoing report where she stands.

Weather Predictions

Snow

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent snow becoming continuous this afternoon. Continued cold today and not so cold tonight. Clear and cold Saturday. Strong winds.

Maine and New Hampshire—Cloudy with snow except in north portion. Continued cold today. Cloudy and not so cold tonight with snow. Clearing in late afternoon Saturday and becoming colder. Fresh winds near the coast this afternoon. Clear tonight and Saturday.

Vermont—Cloudy with snow and continued cold today. Cloudy with snow and not so cold tonight. Clearing weather in afternoon Saturday and becoming colder.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy with snow and continued cold today. Cloudy with snow and not so cold tonight. Clearing weather in late afternoon Saturday and becoming colder. Strong winds this afternoon, continuing tonight and Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:38 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 2:08 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Saturday, 2:18 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:48 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 3:00 p. m.; height 9.11 feet.
Monday, 3:23 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Dwight Anderson, LL. B., Director, Public Relations of the Medical Society of the State of New York will speak on "Alcohol and Public Opinion" at Zero Marlborough Street, at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Saturday

Mrs. Sayward will talk on "Spanish Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Miss Adlow will give a talk on "Art for Bonds." Both are free to the public.

Michael Karpovich will be guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon. His topic is "Russia and the Postwar World." It will be held at 3 Joy Street at 1 p. m. The public may attend free to the 2 p. m. lectures.

The Field and Forest Club will have an afternoon meeting at the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m.

The story hour at the Annex of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, will be "Lotti's Valentine" and to be told by Miss Ruth Green at 2:30 p. m. Open to all children.

Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

William Gephart, baritone, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Willson will talk on "Mediaeval Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. Professor Conant will give a talk in the Lecture Hall on "The New Church Architecture." Both are free to the public.

Thomas H. Eliot, Chairman of the War Appeals Board and former representative in Congress from the 9th Massachusetts district, will speak on "The Home Front—American and British," at the third Wellesley Community Forum lecture at 3 p. m. in the Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson will speak on "The Negro and Our National Destiny" in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on "World News" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

Clyde Kluckhohn, Ph. D., will speak on "The Navaho Indians, Making a Living: Agriculture, Herds and Crafts" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

80,000 Tons of Vegetables Sprang From Seeds U. S. Sent

Seeds which branches of The British War Relief Society sent to Great Britain last year produced 80,000 tons of vegetables and saved that amount of shipping, said Clark H. Minor, President of the Society, in an interview today at the Boston uptown branch. He came from New York to attend a luncheon today at the Hotel Statler, where he will report to some 400 volunteer workers on the tour of the British Isles, from which he has just returned.

His objective in flying across the Atlantic to visit the homes, hospitals and other centers of the Society's activities was to satisfy himself that money raised in the United States was being properly distributed.

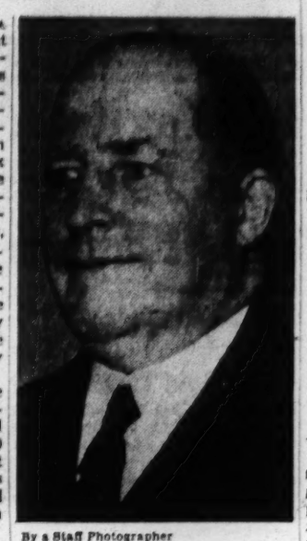
He found, he said, that all the work was going forward with extreme efficiency, and was pleased to report that although $30,000,000 in clothing and cash had been sent over, the total operating expenses both in American and England amounted to less than 8½ cents in each dollar.

As President of the International General Electric Company he has had wide experience in business in foreign lands, and his investigation of methods used in taking care of the wounded and the bombed-out was apparently thorough.

He praised particularly the work done in maintaining American ambulances, which operated in London during the blitz, and the fleet of mobile kitchens. The Boston Committee, he said, was responsible for about 150 of the mobile kitchens and a large number of the ambulances.

Much of the relief work now, he added, is in connection with shiploads of wounded coming back from Italy and Africa, and the Society's hospital work is being more and more confined to assisting plastic surgery. Forty thousand dollars this year is being given to the Queen Victoria Cottage Hospital, caring for both American and British fliers.

The need continues for used clothing, bedding, knitted goods and the usual kind of packages. Seeds will again be sent for the victory gardens. There is a great need, he said, for clothing and supplies to be sent to Malta.



By a Staff Photographer

Clark H. Minor

President of the British War Relief Society and President of the International General Electric Company, visiting uptown branch of British War Relief Society in Boston.

Dramatic Groups Extend Services To Regional U. S. O.

Dramatic resources of many New England college and community theater projects will be extended to USO clubs in an intensified drama program for servicemen and women, Chester H. Smith, Regional Director of the USO, said today.

As members of the National Theater Conference, a service organization representing the American Non-Profit Theaters, the New England Little Theaters are part of the 1,010 groups who will work with USO clubs under a nationwide agreement recently concluded.

Sunday Preinduction Work No Boost in Draft Quotas

War Activities in New England

Opening of preinduction centers in Boston and Springfield on Sundays as well as weekdays beginning Feb. 20 does not mean that draft quotas are being stepped up in Massachusetts or that men now slated for the draft will be called any sooner than usual, it was explained today at Selective Service headquarters.

Announcement that preinduction centers had been put on a seven-day week for the first time since the war began merely confirms the original contention of draft boards that the drafting of fathers would result in a higher level of rejections and deferments. This means that a larger backlog of men is needed to assure local boards of filling their normal draft quotas.

While preinduction centers will be opened for physical examinations on Sundays, no draft calls will be issued for those days. That is because the regular induction centers can take care of the normal draft calls, as they have in the past, on regulation week-days.

This adds up to the brief explanation that draft quotas are not being boosted, but that preinduction examinations are; that more men are to be examined, but no more than usual are to be called for the services.

"Big Mamie" Honored

It was the smoking guns of the $75,000,000 U. S. S. Massachusetts, "Big Mamie," that sank the mighty French battleship Jean Bart along with two cruisers when the American fleet stormed into the harbor of Casablanca on Nov. 8, 1942, according to a delayed announcement by the Navy Department yesterday.

That three French warships sank beneath the blue waters of the Mediterranean during that battle was previously announced by the Navy, but until the luncheon gathering at the Statler Hotel, yesterday, when the battle-torn flag flown by the Massachusetts was returned to its original donor, the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion, no official word had been given out as to what ship had done the damage.

The name of the ship that devastated the French fleet at Casablanca had been withheld up to yesterday for military reasons. The complete story of the action as witnessed and written by the only newsman on board the Massachusetts, John Henry, was read at the luncheon, while nearly 1,000 chests in the jammed Statler ballroom swelled with justifiable pride.

Kennedy to Attend

Lieut. John Kennedy, son of former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, will be welcomed home to Boston tomorrow noon at a special bond sales ceremony at the Jordan Marsh Company, to be attended by Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin.

Lieutenant Kennedy will tell of his experiences on the battlefront, in conjunction with his two shipmates, Seaman Johnson of Dorchester and Seaman McMahon of Los Angeles. Music will be furnished by the famous 70-piece Port of Boston Coast Guard Band, led by Chief John Jacobson. Carl Caruso of WBZ will be master of ceremonies.

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Police Place Delinquency At Home Door

"Police departments are usually blamed for the recent increase in juvenile delinquency as they were in the first world war, but the truth is that lack of proper parental supervision is the primary cause of any increase in delinquency in the majority of cases," Boston Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan said today in a report submitted to Governor Saltonstall.

Outlining the functions of a recently established crime prevention bureau, Commissioner Sullivan asserted, "Delinquency is a problem that has always been with the American people."

Purpose of the new bureau, which was established shortly after Commissioner Sullivan entered office last November, is "to teach good citizenship, to develop the proper mental attitude of all citizens toward law enforcement agencies, and to enlist the aid of the public and all interested agencies" in the crime-prevention program.

From its inception up to Nov. 30, 1943, officers of the bureau arrested 55 juveniles for various violations of the law, made 3,077 inspections of public amusement centers, and investigated 1,530 cases. In all cases, the Commissioner's report said, the bureau makes an effort to deal with the child without resorting to court action.

Referring to an investigation of assaults, insults, and cases of property damage allegedly resulting last October from anti-Semitism in the metropolitan and Boston areas, the Commissioner said that "as far as could be discovered, there was no evidence of any organized anti-Semitism in this city." He said, "the individuals reported as being responsible for these anti-Semitic incidents were found to be boys 16 years of age and under."

The report stated that a total of 287 officers and 23 civilian employees of the department had entered the armed services, and that a "further depletion of the personnel would seriously affect the efficient functioning of police service." A total of 112 men and 10 women had been added as provisional temporary patrolmen and policewomen.

Ungarnished Facts About Frankfurter

DANIELSON, Conn. (AP)—Sign on the wall of a local restaurant:

"Due to rationing and other things beyond our control, we are forced to sell a 5-cent frankfurter absolutely naked—plain and ungarnished. We will allow a toasted roll, mustard, and relish with a 10-cent frankfurter.

"These prices and regulations obtain pending the next act of Congress.

"The management."

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Dim Prospect of Tax Cut Is Seen in Boston Report

Little prospect of a reduced tax rate for Boston during 1944 was seen today by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which has just issued a report on the City's financial situation.

Continuation of the $41 tax rate, highest in the City's history with the exception of 1938, was forecast in the Committee's report on the basis of a statement made by Charles Fox, City Auditor.

In other financial quarters, where Mayor Tobin's $45,000,000 budget has been studied, it is estimated that, unless the City Council makes drastic cuts in the recommended 1944 expenditures, the tax rate might rise. One group of economists suggested a 30-cent increase.

For years now, the Finance Committee report points out, Boston's expenditures have been increasing while its main source of revenue, the property tax, has been decreasing.

"It is time," the report states, "that we adjusted definitely our expenses to existing facts and ceased increasing them at the demand of pressure groups."

Just Comparatively Good

The Committee found that Boston's current fiscal condition is excellent, but it warned that "we shouldn't deceive ourselves as to the trend of affairs, as there are some unfavorable factors."

In spite of the fact that the past two years have seen such a high tax rate, the report states, the percentage of collections of the current levy was the largest in any year since 1926 and the percentage of the prior year's collections was the highest since 1932. This is the fourth consecutive year that there has been progressive improvement in the percentage of collections of the current levy.

During 1942 more than 85 per cent of the year's levy of $51,874,374 was collected, while last year more than 87 per cent of the total levy of $52,482,884 was paid.

Tremendous Drop in Assessments

Boston's property assessments have dropped from a high in 1930 of $1,972,148,200 to $1,445,668,300 in 1943. It seems fair, the report asserted, to anticipate a further decrease of $20,000,000, more or less, in 1944. This will mean, the Committee states, a decrease of three-quarters of a million in tax income, more than offset, however, by the Boston Elevated Railway payment of more than $1,000,000, representing Boston's share of the road's 1943 surplus. In view of this Mr. Fox told the Committee that "we may reasonably expect" a continuation of the $41 tax rate.

The Committee's report calls for suburban co-operation.

"Witness the hundreds of small suburban houses that have been built and sold in our metropolitan area during the last 10 years," the report continues. "Other congested districts of Metropolitan Boston, such as Cambridge and Somerville, lost in population also, lost more proportionally than Boston did. Belmont gained over 5,000 and the percentage of increase in some of the towns, especially towns quite far removed from the center, was outstanding.

Need for Extending Tax Area

"All this points to the necessity of developing a system by which all sections of the area will contribute to the expenses of the central district. There is talk of the need of a new form of tax but unless this new form will bring money into the Treasury of the City of Boston from those who are not now contributing, it will not solve the problem, as it will mean simply an additional levy on those already paying the bills."

Much of Boston's high-value business property is largely overassessed even now after the drastic reductions which have been made, the Committee reported.

More Funds Asked By R. I. Governor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11 (AP) —Warning the General Assembly that Rhode Island must raise an additional $750,000 if it is to operate under a balanced budget during its next fiscal year, which starts July 1, Gov. J. Howard McGrath made two definite recommendations for obtaining the extra revenue in his annual budget message today.

He suggested that the corporate excess tax which has just reverted to $4 per $1,000 be placed back at the former $5 rate, and that the 3½ parimutuel betting tax be raised to 4 per cent, with the state retaining all the added revenue, estimated at $300,000, instead of turning half of it over to municipalities.

Adoption of these recommendations would provide total estimated receipts of $19,888,945, a sum $46,291.94 in excess of contemplated expenditures of $19,842,653.06, Gov. McGrath declared.

No Mirage—It's Real Thing

By a Staff Photographer

New House for Sale in Natick

A little more than two years ago there were 70 of these homes building in Oakdale, and 50 others had been sold in 10 months. The building application was allowed for this house prior to 1943, the year in which Natick registered zero for all types of building permits.

Hingham Yard Independents Defeat C. I. O.

Signing of the largest independent labor contract that has probably ever been written in Massachusetts was expected today to follow yesterday's victory of the independent shipbuilding union at the big new Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard.

However, despite the unusual setback given the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, when it lost 7,831 to 5,987, little bearing on labor relations generally was attached among labor officials to the outcome.

The shipyard, which will be two years old next week, was regarded among labor men as a special war situation. Few of the workers there, it was said, expect the yard to continue after the war ends. Many of them were drawn in as war workers from occupations outside the field of organized labor, and do not plan to remain in shipyard employment. Hence, as one observer put it, they did not get excited over long-run arguments about a labor union.

While some labor men forecast that the Fore River independent would now ask for an election, that possibility actually seemed slight. Though not on the ballot, it beat the C. I. O. union at an election two years ago, and has been greatly strengthened by yesterday's independent win at Hingham.

These two independents are the only ones that have managed to keep out the C. I. O. from the 11 shipyards operated by Bethlehem Steel. The other nine have contracts with the C. I. O. shipbuilding union.

Building Decline Typified In State by Natick's Record

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"There are 70 houses in building at Natick's Oakdale, small-home community, where 50 houses have been sold in the last 10 months."

Hold that rush for the bus line . . . that's a copy of a news item from this column back in June, 1941, just before Pearl Harbor. Today the news reads: "There's one brand new house for sale in Natick's Oakdale."

That's what the war has done to Oakdale. What the war has done to Natick as a whole is to put the town in a category of its own as the sole community—among a list of 68 studied by the Department of Labor and Industries—which did not receive a single application in 1943 for a building permit of any kind.

Hen Coops Had the Call

Even tiny towns like Westwood built at least a half dozen hen coops in 1943 to lift them out of the building whitewash. Belmont spent only $610 on building that year and Swampscott got in a few minor construction projects, including one small house for a total expenditure of about $2,000.

But not Natick. Here there were no applications even for building a hen coop, which is one of the most popular construction projects of the moment. Even the Town of Brookline went in for hen-coop building and a few assorted buildings costing more than $4,000.

That is quite a contrast with 1942 when Natick applied for 51 new building projects. Natick's experience was part and parcel of a general reduction in building throughout the State which checked a building bill of $12,623,100 for new single-family homes in 1942, compared with last year's figure of slightly more than $4,600,000.

Leading the State's construction year was Boston with an expenditure of $3,558,745 for all types of building of which $111,000 went for new homes. Springfield, Cambridge, West Springfield, Quincy, and Chicopee followed in the order named. In new homes, Springfield was far and away ahead of all the other communities with Holyoke, Malden, and Southbridge next in line. Boston was ninth in this list.

No Rationing of Dreams

"Yet the 50,000 visitors expected to attend a series of community fanfares at Oakdale next week end will find a basic exterior house plan, variety of interior arrangements, lots of not less than 10,000 feet, and attractive settings against a background of oaks and pines."

There we are back in 1941 again, with its contrasting building color. Just pay $450 down on a $4,500 house and it's yours. Just 70 houses in building, then, and we had to look through the entire Town of Natick today to find two homes for sale. There are more, presumably, but nothing like the prewar days when the builders were trying to get buyers and the buyers were trying to decide between a half dozen promising designs.

Well, it's nice to think about anyway. There is no rationing of dreams about the home of tomorrow.

New England Industry Urged To Save Shipping Containers

Salvage is the watchword of the American home front these days. Virtually nothing can be thrown away with a clear conscience any longer. Waste paper, perhaps, tops the list in importance, but waste kitchen fats and tin follow close behind.

Today industrial plants and wholesalers throughout New England were especially urged to save and re-use shipping containers as a conservation measure.

In a letter to heads of shipping departments and purchasing agents, William P. Homans, Deputy Director of the War Production Board's priorities distribution division for Region I, wrote:

"This is imperative. Ways must be found to permit containers to be used two, three, or even four times. The active co-operation of all receiving and shipping departments and all personnel having to do with opening and closing containers should be required by plant and store managers.

Open Carefully

"It is particularly important," Mr. Homans urged, "that persons responsible for opening fiber containers should be instructed to open them carefully and that special tools be provided for this purpose whenever necessary." He pointed out that there are used-container dealers in all large industrial cities in New England who will distribute used containers to persons and plants who want them. When fiber containers can no longer be used, Mr. Homans said, they should be flattened, bundled, and baled for resale as waste paper.

Locally, waste paper sidewalk collections will be made Sunday in Waltham, Monday in Canton, Tuesday in Randolph. Dover salvage committee announces it will collect waste paper ever Saturday with the aid of the Boy Scouts. Wakefield and Winthrop are both planning collection drives for this vital material sometime this month.

During the various drives held in Boston itself, it was announced today, sufficient tin cans, scrap metal, and waste paper have been collected and sold by the city to yield $39,416.52 since the drives began.

Sum Distributed

According to a report just made by the Boston salvage committee, of which George G. Hyland is chairman, this has gone to charitable organizations as follows: $10,000, United War Fund; $2,000, infantile paralysis fund; $1,300, Red Cross; $1,000, Knights of Columbus; $1,000, Jewish Welfare Board; $1,000, Salvation Army; $500, Mayor's Field Day Fund; $500, Kiddies' Kamp, Inc.; $100, Service Men's Committee. There was also $1,000 turned over to the Civilian Defense Committee to defray expenses not covered by regular city funds.

Hazarding the opinion that "many office filing cabinets are stuffed with dead correspondence, bulletins, circulars, and great stacks of cards which have outlived their usefulness," John T. Kiley, New England regional WPB salvage manager, today made a plea to business firms and city, county, State, and Federal offices to yield this store of paper to the scrap drive.

Mr. Kiley said he was confident there is enough paper and cardboard among the useless records on file throughout New England to keep the paper and paperboard industry operating at capacity for some time.

United States householders collected 11,425,582 pounds of waste kitchen fats during December, it was announced today. The "points for fats" order went into effect Dec. 13, and collections immediately shot well over all previous marks. According to figures compiled by the American Fat Salvage Committee in New York, increases over normal for each week starting with Dec. 13 were:

1st week	53%	5th week	138%
2nd week	72	6th week	137
3rd week	61	7th week	131
4th week	76		

The Committee estimates January collections will total 17 million pounds; they aim at a 25-million-pound monthly goal.

Irrigation An Old Custom

Irrigation was practiced by Indians in the Southwest long before the arrival of the white man.

Striking Textile Unions at Fall River Want Two Contract Clauses Wiped Out

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 11 (AP) —Joseph Ainsworth, Secretary of the Independent Loomfixers Union, said today that members of the three striking craft unions in the seven textile mills which have been seized by the Government are interested only in "permanent" deletion of clauses which they considered detrimental to them in the existing contract between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the manufacturers.

"We are not interested in any temporary abatement of the terms we object to," Mr. Ainsworth declared. He predicted that as soon as the Army left the mills the same trouble would crop up again unless the clauses were wiped out.

The clauses to which Mr. Ainsworth referred have been defined by the craft unions as the seniority and preferrential hiring clauses and an oral agreement which placed two C. I. O. employees in loomfixing jobs in each mill on Dec. 13, the day on which the walkout started. The three unions on strike are the loomfixers, slasher tenders, and knot tiers.

According to craft union spokesmen, developments in the mill strike were at a standstill. Reports from the mills showed no pickup in production since Army seizure.

Col. Curtis G. Pratt, who took command of the strike-impeded mills on presidential order, said that conferences between Army officials, union representatives and manufacturers continued today in an attempt to break the impasse which has affected 6,000 workers. He said that "punitive measures" were not immediately pending.

Meanwhile, three representatives of the Loomfixers Union, its President, Arthru Redfern, Charles P. Mullen, and Edwin Mills, went to Boston today to confer with War Manpower Commissioner officials regarding statements of availability.

Wages Recovered For Women Workers

Approximately $15,000 in wages were recovered for underpaid Massachusetts women workers in four industries during 1943 by the enforcement of the minimum wage laws.

Mrs. Hattie Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, disclosed today that this sum was divided between retail stores, offices, laundries, hotels, and restaurants. These are the only industries in which the State labor division operated, others being covered by the Federal office.

Bismuth From Peru

Much of the United States supply of bismuth comes from smelters in Peru.

Branding Eggs Under Special Name Is Urged

"Buy your eggs by brand names —not merely by the dozen."

This slogan may face New England housewives soon as they contemplate purchases of the popular breakfast food item—an item, by the way, which bids fair to develop into an important all-meal food.

Trade-marking of eggs as an important farm product, just as certain brands of oranges, nuts, and raisins have been popularized, was advocated today with a view to developing wider markets for this food item on a professional basis.

Advertising and marketing counsels for leading poultry producers and chain stores heard plans for the campaign at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the New England Poultry and Egg Institute at the Hotel Lenox.

Farmer Still Reluctant

"One of the reasons for the serious effects of price reaction, due to sudden changes in supply of and demand for farm products, has been the traditional reluctance of farmers to apply to their business the same techniques of marketing which have lent so much stabilization to American industry," said Leavitt C. Parsons, Marketing Counsel for the Institute.

"This doesn't mean that industry is immune to cycles of depression and prosperity," Mr. Parsons continued. "But, it does mean that they can better handle their production and distribution by cultivating and exploiting consumer demand.

"Some phases of agriculture have gone seriously into the development of markets on a professional basis. I can point out Sunkist Oranges, Diamond Walnuts, and Sunmaid Raisins as California's contribution to better marketing of farm products.

Nothing Now but Fresh Eggs

"However, the most important staple lines have so far failed to give their products the identity with which they can employ the sales campaigns generally used for trade-marking goods in other fields.

"Although eggs are the largest single item in the grocery-store volume, producers have not yet organized to promote this very important protective food as a trade-marked commodity. Poultry producers must face this issue."

Among those at the conference were: Harry Shain, Advertising Counsel of the Economy Stores; David Murray, Advertising Counsel for the Atlantic & Pacific Stores; John M. Marshall, Advertising Counsel for the First National Stores; and Harold Rotzel, Executive Manager of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute.

Gasoline Station Owner Sentenced to One Year

A sentence of one year in the House of Correction was given today to Albert A. Coppola, of Boston, proprietor of a gasoline station in Waltham, on a charge of receiving 850 stolen gasoline coupons. Judge Edward F. Hanify, of Suffolk Superior Court, also imposed a fine of $100.

The coupons, for theft of which Coppola was yesterday found guilty by a jury, were worth $212.50

Fourth Child-Care Center To Open in Boston Feb. 14

Registration began today in the fourth nursery school to open in Boston under the Lanham Act, for the care of children of working mothers.

Located in the George Robert White Health Center at 20 Whittier Street, Roxbury, it will formally open Monday, Feb. 14, under the direction of Miss Susan Ginn, who is in charge of Wartime Child Care Centers for the Boston School Committee. The other three such centers are at 25 Blossom Street, West End, 73 High Street, Charlestown, and 82 Savin Street, Roxbury. The first two were opened last June, the one on Savin Street on Jan. 24. They care for children from 2½ to 5 years of age and are open from 8:30 in the morning until 5 at night.

Each school is staffed by one head teacher, two assistant teachers, one cook and one helper. All the teachers are experienced and each has had training in nursery school work.

Sisters and brothers of the nursery children are welcome to come in for luncheon, up to the age of first-grade at school. "We can't take them any older," Miss Ginn explained today, "for we don't have the facilities. But if they are kindergarteners, who are in school only during the morning, they can come here for luncheon, and spend the afternoon. Or if they are in regular first-grade, they can come for luncheon, and return again after school is closed."

The nursery schools all furnish a mid-morning snack consisting of fruit juice and cod liver oil. "We call it 'sunshine,'" Miss Ginn said, "and the children love it."

Then at noon they have a hot meal with dessert. A child may have dessert, however, only if he eats the main part of his luncheon. If he eats two luncheons, he may have two desserts.

In mid-afternoon, after their nap, the children have crackers and milk.

At all meals, the children are taught good manners, obedience, and consideration for one another. Instead of the "three R's," Miss Ginn said, they have what they call the three H's: health, habits, and happiness.

The three schools already established are well attended, Miss Ginn said. At the Savin Street school, on a day this week chosen at random, the attendance was 23.

Miss Ginn hopes to establish other schools in East Boston and South Boston, from which districts she has already had inquiries. She doubts whether there is a need for a school of this sort in the North End, though if evidence of such a need is forthcoming in the future, she thinks it can be met.

Miss Ginn, well known in Boston for her long and successful career as a schoolteacher and master, conducted similar nursery schools under the Work Projects Administration. At that time, she says, she worked almost as much with parents as with children, encouraging the mothers to visit the school and see the methods being used with their children. The mothers learned a lot about child care and training, and Miss Ginn looks upon this as an essential part of any successful nursery school project. Whether it will be possible when mothers are working all day, she doesn't know.

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CORN MUFFIN MIX
"BEST I'VE TASTED"
That's what folks say who first try corn muffins made with Flakorn. The quality ingredients assure the flavor. And precision-mixing assures the same delicious result at every baking.
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"SOUL"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 168 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (3) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11 (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
238 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St. — 84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
40 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

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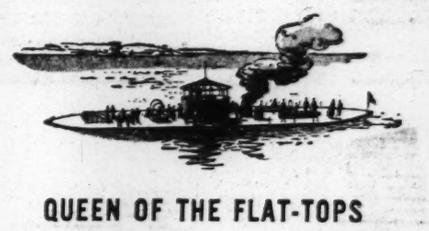
QUEEN OF THE FLAT-TOPS
The U. S. S. Monitor, our first iron-clad, was the "secret weapon" of the Navy in the Civil War. But one salvo from a modern battle-wagon would blow it out of the water. Fire insurance policies can become out-moded, too. Your pre-war coverage may not be adequate for the increased values and magnified risks of wartime. Better investigate Quincy Mutual. For more than 92 years this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20%. All policies now issued are non-assessable. There are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.
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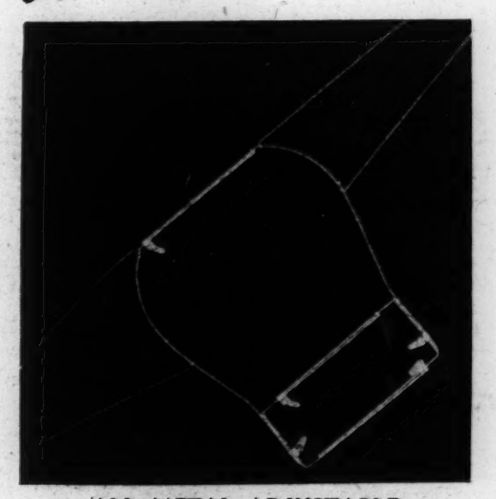
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Designed to block and shape knit sweaters after you wash them. All metal—lightweight and convenient. Will not rust. Adjustable from 32 to 40—use them on men's or women's sweaters. Ceiling $2—$1.79.
NOTIONS—STREET FLOOR

Cary Grant in New War Melodrama

'Destination Tokyo' Depicts Adventures of a Submarine

The legendary adventures of the U. S. Submarine Wahoo might well have been the inspiration of "Destination Tokyo," a good melodrama made by Warner Brothers, now at the Metropolitan.

This picture depicts what might happen to an undersea boat if it undertook to spy out the land defenses of Tokyo harbor, and other war objectives, in preparation for an air raid. The crew for the most part get back to San Francisco.

For a third of its great length the picture is almost a documentary, illustrating the workings of a submarine, following its departure from its home port under sealed orders, just before Christmas, 1942. There is plenty of time to get acquainted with the crew before they go into action under Capt. Cary Grant. The second in command, known as Wolf, is a fearless tar, played by John Garfield. The varying behavior of the men under fire provides the serious note.

The overstressed part of a scared youngster, a character in most of the current war films as a matter of formula, is played in this story by Bob Hutton. This youngster has the big scene of saving the ship by rendering an unexploded bomb harmless. He also is the subject of an emergency surgical operation, which will be too long and realistic for the taste of some moviegoers. Alan Hale is a jolly cook. Numerous other parts are well taken.

Tank miniature shots supply battle scenes between the submarine with heavy surface craft. These scenes are too repetitious.

The companion feature is "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," with Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith, John Litel, and Olive Blakeney in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Government Girl'

A lively blend of romance and patriotism is offered in "Government Girl" at the RKO Boston.

Olivia De Havilland has the part of "Smokey," to use her pet name, assigned as secretary to Ed Browne, dollar-a-year man brought to Washington from his motorcar production job in Detroit to get out fighting planes in great numbers. "Smokey" does her best to steer him around social and political pitfalls that are likely to wreck his career, but he stumbles into every one of them in his eagerness for direct action. He calls the President on the phone, offends a powerful society woman, cuts through no end of red tape, and winds up as the object of a Senatorial investigation.

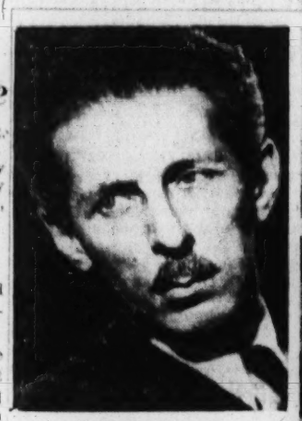
Miss De Havilland acts the part with a vigor that still does not miss femininity, and she is an agreeable center of interest all through the story. She even takes a wild ride on a motorcycle through all sorts of traffic difficulties.

"Smokey's" roommate, May, is played by Anne Shirley with a brisk, light-headed sense of the fun of it all.

Ed is played by Sonny Tufts, who attracted attention as the hulking, bashful soldier in "So Proudly We Hail." In his new part he is a sort of blond Gary Cooper, slow-spoken, intent on one thing at a time, usually smiling, a big gentle sort of person who is always in homespun character, having few of the conventional marks of the go-getter as Ed. This part seems sure to increase Mr. Tufts' popularity.

Jess Barker as Dana McGuire, whom "Smokey" expected to marry until he engineered the investigation of Ed, plays a masterful young man with due force and agreeable presence. Harry Davenport makes the investigating Senator a genial person.

Others who appear to good effect include Sig Ruman, Jane Darwell, Una O'Connor, James Dunn, George Givot, and Agnes Moorehead. Dudley Nichols produced and directed this story by Adela Rogers St. John with a continuous eye for comic treatment.



E. Robert Schmitz
Who will play the piano in Jordan Hall tomorrow afternoon.

© Paramount
Claudette Colbert
In "No Time for Love," coming Sunday to the Exeter.

New Musical Coming

"Dream with Music," a new musical comedy, will be presented by Richard Kollmar at the Shubert in Boston on Monday, April 10, beginning a try-out engagement of at least three weeks. June Knight and Leonard Elliott will have featured roles. Mr. Kollmar will direct the production. The book is by Dorothy Kilgallen, Sidney Sheldon and Ben Robert; the score by Buck Warnick; and lyrics by Edward Eager.

Chamber Music Course

The Stradivarius Quartet of the faculty of the Boston University College of Music, giving its fourth concert in Jacob Sleeper Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, at 8:15 o'clock, will present the Quartetsatz in C minor of Schubert; the Quartet in F major, Op. 41, No. 2, of Schumann and the Quartet in G major, Op. 161, of Schubert.

To look farther ahead, the Stradivarius group will play at its concert of March 15 the Brahms Quartet in C minor, op. 51, No. 1; and the Brahms Quintet in G major, op. 111.

Program Extended

Besides his own "Jeremiah" Symphony Leonard Bernstein will conduct at next week's Boston Symphony concerts Aaron Copland's "El Salón México" as concluding number. Dr. Koussevitzky will direct the first half of the program, presenting Rabaud's "La Procession Nocturne" and Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony. At the Cambridge concert next week he will offer the Third Symphony of Brahms, the Rabaud "Procession" and Three Excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

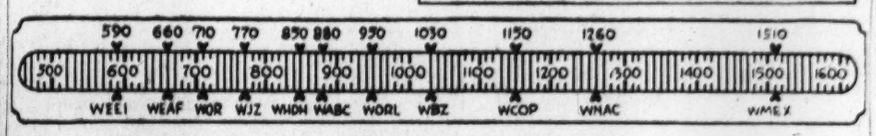
Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," will be revived by Erwin Piscator on Feb. 21 at the New School for Social Research in New York.

Hollywood Letter and Entertainments Tonight will be found on Page 5.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
4:00	Broadway Matinee; guest stars; News	Show Tune Time ... Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; "Stella Dallas"; sketch	Walter Compton, news; Musical Roundup	News; Mystery Melodies; Mystery Melodies
4:15					
4:30	Legion Auxiliary	Musical Poll of Hits	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	Harold Grant's Orch
4:45	Red Cross; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch	Earl Hines's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade;	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Dolly Dawn's Or
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	'Dateline'; drama	Nero Wolfe"; drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Parade"; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	T. Edison's Anniversary	You Shall Have Music
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Sabby Lewis's Orchestra	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	comedy quiz; mu-	"Parker Family"; dr	Graham; Dr Black's Or	Fulton Oursler, Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	sic; drama; Joan	Meet Your Navy; music	Hit Parade; Lulu Bates	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Bennett; News	var- show; Interviews	orchestra; soloists	ty'; drama; guests	Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Playhouse; F Tone;	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Dorchester High School
9:15	'Comes Mr Jordan'	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not"	for Boys; drama
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Alvino Rey's Orch	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz;	Classical Album; Fauer
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, mc	Felleas et Melisande
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	J. W. Vandercook, news	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	riety show	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Alfred M. Landon, talk	Col. Frederic Bauer, talk
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Billie Burke	"Petite Musicale"	Hal McIntyre's Orch
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Sen. Robert F. Wagner	Music; Weather	Artie Shaw's Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Lou Breese's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; Bump Hadley	Maurice Spitalny's Orch	Bob Crosby's Orch
11:30	Wendell L. Willkie	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Ballad in V"; Chorus;	Day's End; music
11:45	Wendell L. Willkie	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	David Cheskin's Orch	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Dream Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program;	News service	"Breakfast Band Box";	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones's Orchestra	"High School"; Talk	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"From the Hymnal"	"The Wax Museum"	"George & Dixie"; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Parade of Bands	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	'Breakfast Club'	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	'Breakfast Club'	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	'Breakfast Club'	"Encores"; songs; orch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	'Breakfast Club'	"Encores"; songs; orch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade';	Jesting With the Jesters	'Off the Record'	News; 'Tune Factory'	Newshoys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's Pgm; News	Saturday Show Down	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	"On Stage, Everybody";	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	'On Stage, Everybody';	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk;	'Lighted Window'; dr.	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45	tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Glenda Farrell;	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood"; I. Manning	Hour; talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth'; dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; News,	"Three Romeos"; songs	Latehkey Children"	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters"; drama,	Luncheon With Lopez	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Luncheon With Lopez	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Metropolitan Opera;	Russian & American En-	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	A T Frederick, gst	Bellini's "Norma";	tertainers; Music Salute	Lani McIntire's Orch	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	Zinka Milanov; Fred-	Weekend Function	George Hamilton's Or	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Treas. Star Parade	erick Jagel; Bruna	Junior Achievement	Musical Roundup	News service
3:00	"Victory F. O. B.";	Castagna; Thelma Vo-	N E Junior Town Meet-	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Reardsley Rumi	tipka; Alessio de Paolis;	ing; "Lincoln's Ideals"	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.;	Virgilio Lazzare;	Marine Corps Women's	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Bruno Walter, con	Cesare Sodero, con-	Reserve; Orch.; talks	Variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Brahms: "Tragic"	ductor	"Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	Overture; 2d Sym.	Metropolitan Opera;	Patty's"; drama	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30	President Roosevelt	Pres. Roosevelt Presents	Pres. Roosevelt Presents	Pres. Roosevelt Presents	Pres. Roosevelt Presents
4:45	Presents Sengalis	USS Sengalis to French	USS Sengalis to French	USS Sengalis to French	USS Sengalis to French
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	Metropolitan Opera;	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	Bellini's "Norma"	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Johnny Messner; Orch
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Freddie Slack's Orch
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Treasury Star Parade	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Studio orchestra	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Studio orchestra	"Your Income Tax"	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	News, Wm. Lang	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New"; Variety;	"The American Story";	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	the Gun; drama	Raymond Massey; Pa-	dr.; "The Discoverers"	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th ks	trice Munsel; King	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks'	Sisters, Celeste Holm	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	Wm. C. Bullitt, talk	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	William Hillman, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	'Inner Sanctum';	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen";	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con.;	Ralph Edwards, cond	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	Your Hit Parade';	Schubert's B Minor;	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater Mar-	Classical Album; Mag-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Copland; Lincoln Port.	comedy; songs; orch	on Claire; Bruce Foote;	gie Teyte; Songs
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Richard Himber's Orch	"Can You Top This";	Angelo Raffaelli; Rom-	Classical Album; Mag-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	berg's "My Maryland"	gie Teyte; Songs
10:00	Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news	B. A. Track Meet
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Helen Forrest, songs	Bandwagon; "Mr. Lin-	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Present; drama; music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	coln Takes a Trip"; dr	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:45	Network speaker	'The Little Show'; dr.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	B. A. A. Track Meet
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	B. A. A. Track Meet
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Weather; Off Record	California Melodies	News service
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's Pgm	"I Sustain the Wings";	Tommy Tucker's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45	"Flashgun Casey"	Pat Sand's Orch.; News	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Tommy Tucker's Orch	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-390kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-103kc-NBC	WNAC-1200kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather;	of the Air; speakers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neigh-	Radio Carollers	News service
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	bors; variety program	News service	
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs;	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Organ Recital	Fisher, conductor	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15	Church of the Air	Isreal Varieties; music	National Radio Pulpit	Weather; "Matins"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Manner"
10:45	"4th Term Issue"	Services; speaker	Words and Music		Tremont Temple
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of Rockies;	Service from Cathedral	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of Rockies;	Church of St. Paul;	ices; Speaker
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Ch. of St. Paul	ices; Speaker
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Reviewing Stand; "Food	News report
12:15	I T McDonald, news	Newscast	Treasury Star Parade	for Europe"	Nelson Eddy, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Wilmington, Del.	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	The Balboe Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	'Labor Can Victory"	Lutheran Hour	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Joseph Keenan, tk	Cavalcade of Song	table: 'Amer. & Spain'	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Concert Melodies
2:30	World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World news; Sngs.	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk; music
3:00	N.Y. Philharmonic-	'The Life of Riley'; dr.	World News Par.; Up-	Concert Album	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Artur	with William Bendix	ton Close; Kaltenborn	"Salute to Housewives"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Rodzinski, cond.	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	Tchaikovsky; Pa-	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	thetique; Creston's	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	Thanks to Amer.; Jean	Religious program
4:15	Sax. Concerto	Concert Hall	centers through't world	Merrill; Lt. Jim Britt	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy; News	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
4:45	Jarmila Novotna	ditions; W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy; News	Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour; Rose	J. Vandercook; Maj. G.	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Religious program
5:15	Rampion; Reed	F. Eliot, news analysts	Leopold Stokowski, con;	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Religious program
5:30	Kennedy; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	Geo. Antheil's 4th Sym-	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45	Wom fr'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	phony; G. Butterw'th	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	Al. Ladd: "Honey-	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	Barbara Luddy; drama;	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	moon Deferred"	Bidu Sayao; Joan Fon-	Religious program	guest; Hildegarde	light Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air	taine; F. March; Tem-	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	pleton; Durante; others	dr. with Harold Peary	News service	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album; Gabri-
7:15	Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	elli; Processional and
7:30	We, the People"	Quiz Kids with Joe	Bandwagon; C Spivak's	Old - Fashioned Revival	Ceremonial Music for
7:45	Wm. O. Douglas	Kelly, m. c.	Or.; Mild. Bailey; News	Hour; speaker	Org., Voices and Brass
8:00	Walter Pidgeon; dr	Greenfield Village Choir	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Pride of Yankees"	Norman Cloutier's Music	Carthy; Anita; Horton	tion Board; Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	'Crime Doctor';	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family";	terest pgm; guest pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Cleveland Symph. Or.;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Frank Black, cond.;	Hour; speaker
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	Tchaikovsky's Fourth	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Louella Parsons	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Wag.; From Lohengrin	Hour; speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	Bruins-Detroit Redwings
10:15	It"; quiz program	Jose Ferrer, drama	Or; chorus; soloists	The Good - Will Hour	hockey game
10:30	"Adventures of the	"Musical Autograph";	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond.	Hockey game
10:45	Thin Man"; dr.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tremayne; guest solo.	The Good-Will Hour	News Service
11:00	News service	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Irish Melodies
11:15	Jam; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story; Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Ted Fiorito's Or.; News	"Homer Lea"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510-199m
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Little Show"; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Treasury Star Parade
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's pgm; news	Mary Foster, sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow
2:30	We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	'Light of the World'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News; Farm and Home
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	"A to Z in Novelty"	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano-organ recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; 'Snapshots';	Asso-Newish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; str'g or.	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Music for a Half Hour;	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	Xavier Cugat's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Fo-	All Star Dance Parade,	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Allen Miller's Or
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports comments
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Negro History; Music
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	Income Tax Speaker
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio orchestra; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int.	music; drama	News of the World	"In the Gloaming"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Symphony of Melody	"Army Air Forces"; dr;	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Cpl. Geo. Montgomery	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Watch World Go By"	Cavalcade of America;	Cecil Brown, news	"Curley Reports"
8:15	Benmoreel, Va.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Frances Langford	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes," dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c	Alfred Wallenstein, con	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"Voice of the Army"
9:00	Theater; Maureen	"Countersay"; drama	James Melton, tenor;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Vival-
9:15	O'Hara; Robert	"Countersay"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Or.	"Believe It or Not"	di; Concerto Grosso
9:30	Young; W. Ziegah	Dance orchestra	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz pro-	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	Classical Album; Vival-
9:45	"Fallen Sparrow"	Dance orch.; Drama	gram; Jimmy McClain	honey; I. Carpenter; or	di; Concerto Grosso
10:00	Guild; E. Flynn;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	"Gentleman Jim"	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"The Adventures of	Tommy Dorsey's Orch
10:30	Broadway Rhyth-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Bulldog Drugmond"	The Playshop Theater
10:45	time; guest stars	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, mc	Music; Weather	The Playhouse Theater
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dick Stabile's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Church in the Wildwood	Weather; Bump Hadley	George Hamilton's Orch	Erskine Butterfield's Or
11:30	Sonny Dunham's	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45	Orchestra	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want	Denny Beigner's Orch	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

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HEIFETZ
Symphony Hall, Sun. Aft., Mar. 5
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ALLSTON, MAS

Home Economics Group Plans Parley

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

What's new in fabrics and color, how to conserve and clean clothing, and many other phases of the clothing and textile business will be discussed tomorrow at an all-day conference sponsored by the Massachusetts State Home Economics Association at the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street. Miss Margia B. Abbott, Professor of Textiles at Simmons College, is Chairman. Registration begins at 9 a. m., and non-members of the Association may attend for a moderate fee.

At the morning session, Miss Anna A. Kloss of the State Department of Education will discuss ways of interesting able students in home economics as a career; Miss Mary Brooks Pickens of New York, author of various books on fashions and re-fashioning, will speak on "Now Is the Time for Conservation." In conclusion, Lawrence P. Bliss, Managing Director of Bayburn Cleaners, will share his experience in dealing with cleansing problems. Miss Anna T. Person of Worcester, President of the Association, will conduct the session.

In the afternoon Prof. Edward R. Schwarz, who has charge of the Textile Division at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will talk from the angle of "Consumers' Satisfaction," and Miss Muriel Cox, Director of the Chamberlain School of Retailing, will discuss "What's New in Fabrics and Color." Mrs. Clare L. Walsh, President of the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association, will preside at this session.

There will be demonstrations of the oiling and care of sewing machines, the repair of cords and irons, and short cuts in sewing. Exhibits will include new textiles, equipment for the care of clothing, text and reference books, labels and posters.

Women's Activities

Mothercraft Club

Alexis S. Liatis, Greek Consul in Boston, and the Rev. John Lawrence Yenches of Hamilton will be the principal speakers at the annual midwinter meeting of the Mothercraft Club at the Hotel Lenox next Monday. The latter's topic will be "Spiritual Values in the Home," while the Consul will discuss the plight of children in occupied Greece. The Club's annual contribution to the relief of children in Europe will go to Greece this year.

A feature of Monday's program will be the presentation of the Mothercraft Forum prepared by Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, Chairman of Mothercraft in the General Federation of Women's Clubs for use at State meetings throughout the county. Besides Mrs. Kimball, who is President of the Boston Club, those taking part in the Forum will be Mrs. Charles C. Ross, Mrs. Ruth Shufelt, Mrs. Frank T. White, and Mrs. Albert W. Fuller. Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Joseph S. Leach will preside at the midwinter meeting, which begins at 11:30 a. m.

University Women

The training of women in industry and the effect of the proposed equal rights amendment on industrial workers will be discussed at a joint meeting of the Boston and Massachusetts branches of the American Association of University Women on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. at 146 Commonwealth Avenue. Lieut. Col. Francis C. Crotty, Industrial Relations Director at the Watertown Arsenal, and Miss Greta C. Coleman, graduate of Radcliffe and the Chicago University Law School, will be the chief speakers. A question period conducted by Prof. Paul Pigors of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will follow each talk. Professor Pigors is also President of the Industrial Relations Association and personal consultant for the Polaroid Corporation.

Saturday Programs

Women Musicians' Club—Miss B. Maude Phillips, Director of Education of the Animal Rescue League, will speak at 2 p. m. at the Women's Educational & Industrial Union.

D. A. R.—The Betsy Ross Chapter will hold its annual Mother-Daughter luncheon at the Y. W. C. A., 12:30. Mrs. Kathleen Swan will illustrate her talk on "Judith Was a Lady" with costumes modeled by D. A. R. Juniors. Winners of the Good Citizenship medals from the high schools of Lawrence, Andover, and North Andover will be special guests. This Chapter has four families with three generations represented in the membership.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Dr. Hugh Robinson, Japanese exchange prisoner who returned on the recent trip of the Gripsholm, will tell of his experiences; Mrs. A. M. Dunlap, who came back from China on the same ship, will sing Chinese songs and display a few of her own paintings. The program begins at 2 o'clock.

Monday Programs

State House Women's Club—Following a board meeting at 5 p. m. and dinner at 6 o'clock at 3 Joy Street, Miss Emily Rosenstein, a native of Russia, will speak on life in that country.

Women Organists' Club — Luncheon and musical program at the home of Mrs. May Fiske Hoffman, 19 Charles River Square, Boston, 11 a. m.

Heptorean Club of Somerville—Films on "Persia and the Land of the Maharajahs" will be shown by Mrs. Forrest C. Palmer, Chairman of the Art and Travel Committee, at 2:30 in Unitarian Hall.

D. A. R.—The Old Colony Chapter will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a special program at the First Parish House, 2 p. m. At the regular meeting of the Lucy Jackson Chapter, Mrs. Sally Pfeiffer, President of the New England Woman's Press Association, and Mabel McNeil Hagen, magazine writer, will tell of their experience as writers. The Old South Chapter will hear Harold A. Thurlow speak on "Links of Loyalty," in the Park Street Church Vestry, 1:30 p. m. Mr. Thurlow has been on the faculty of Boston University and Babson Institute.

Garden Club of Winthrop—Valentine Tea at the home of Mrs. Nelson Hayden, 1 p. m. Exhibits will feature arrangements of vegetable foliage and a display of Valentines.

Sinatra Making Second Film; Gloria De Haven Has Role

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

In "Higher and Higher," his first picture, Frank Sinatra walked through several scenes and sang five songs. The studio, RKO, considers that he was successful enough to be developed further on the screen. The development comes in "Manhattan Serenade," which the singer is now making.

The story—as the studio will tell you—is a very free adaptation of the John Murray-Allen Boretz play, "Room Service." The play seems to be susceptible to free adaptations, for the Marx Brothers did it as a film just a few years ago.

Tim Whelan, who directed Mr. Sinatra's first picture, is directing this one. A strong cast, which includes Adolphe Menjou, George Murphy, Walter Slezak, Wally Brown, Gloria De Haven, and Ann Jeffries surrounds the singer. Everything possible is being done to provide the play with acting and good lines as well as Mr. Sinatra's songs. The adaptation was prepared by Warren Duff and Peter Milne, veteran screen writers.

♦ ♦ ♦

Is Frank Sinatra really sensational? Or is the talk, the schoolgirl adulation, and the rest, the result of publicity? Unquestionably he has great presence of mind, is easy in front of crowds, microphones, and cameras. His years as a semi-professional ball player have given him a sort of swagger which Hollywood finds entertaining. He possesses an unusual amount of good humor, and takes in stride the jibes of his detractors.

All this is reminiscent of the earlier days of Rudy Vallee and Bing Crosby, especially the latter. Like Crosby, Sinatra has had a good deal of barnstorming experience; and like Crosby he has also remembered his goal. He has left several bands and shows to take jobs at less money which promised to get him where he wanted to go—precisely where he is now.

♦ ♦ ♦

Another band singer in the picture is Miss De Haven, daughter of the Carter De Havens, now starting out on an acting career of her own. She has been in "show business" of one sort or another all her life. But this will be her first big opportunity. She plays the romantic lead.

Walter Slezak, whom Hollywood credits with acting ability far beyond the usual, is pleased to find himself, for the first time since he came here for "Once Upon a Honeymoon," in a role other than that of a Nazi. Mr. Slezak plays Nazis exceedingly well—as witness "Lifeboat"—but in this film not only is he not a Nazi, but he has a bright comedy role. Comedy was, he says, his chief talent before he reached Hollywood.

Mr. Sinatra says he wanders about Hollywood without anyone saying anything to him. In Hoboken, where he lived before coming here, autograph hunters used to bother him even on his own badminton court. He plans to stay and will give his radio performances from here.

Boston Has Full Lincoln Day Program

Bay State Republicans will observe the anniversary of the Great Emancipator tomorrow with the traditional Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Republican Club, to be held this year at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

The City of Boston will pay tribute to the Civil War President at noon when Mayor Tobin will place a wreath on the Lincoln Statue in Park Square. Brief ceremonies will also be held when a wreath is placed on the statue of the Polish patriot Thaddeus Kosciuszko on the Boylston Street Mall of the Public Garden at 12:15.

A highlight of the Middlesex Club dinner will be the reading of a message sent by Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., just before he resigned from the Senate. The letter, contents of which have not been disclosed, is said to be of considerable political importance.

Honor guest and keynote speaker at the dinner will be Gov. Raymond O. Baldwin of Connecticut. He will be introduced by Governor Saltonstall.

Other head table guests will be the new Bay State Senator, Sinclair Weeks; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill; Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the House, and Jarvis Hunt, President of the Senate.

The annual tribute to Lincoln will be made by Dr. F. Lauriston Bullard, a Pulitzer Prize editorial writer and founder and President of the Lincoln group of Boston. His topic will be "The Lincoln Nobody Knows." Benjamin F. Felt, President of the club, will preside.

Governor Saltonstall will be in Minneapolis, Minn., next Tuesday where he will address the Hennepin County Republican Club which is holding its Lincoln Day Dinner late this year in order that it might have the Bay State Governor as speaker.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts will be the speaker at the annual dinner of the Lincoln Club in Portland, Maine.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a special program observing Lincoln's anniversary will be given for the Field and Forest Club of Boston at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward, Director of the Education Department, will give a picture tour and talk on "In Lincoln's Day." This will be followed by sound films on "Washington in Virginia," "National Shrines of Washington" and "Washington in Wartime."

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War will sponsor a Lincoln program on radio station WMEX tonight at 10:15. This will include a talk by Col. Frederic G. Bauer entitled "The Lincoln Message for 1944," and typical songs sung during Lincoln's period.

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock the New England Junior Town Meeting of the Air, held at Boston University and broadcast over WBZ and WBZA, will be on the theme "Is America Living Up to Lincoln's Ideals of Democracy?"

Participants will be Betty Crocker, Framingham High School; Alan R. Finberg, Newton High School; Louis T. Boroski, Jr., Fairhaven High School, and Audrey F. Carroll, Bellingham High School. Prof. W. Linwood Chase of the School of Education of Boston University will be Moderator.

Rare Chinese Books Are Available At Relief Headquarters

Chinese books translated into English, and all kinds of books written about China and its people, as well as a large number of pamphlets and circulars are available to the public at headquarters of United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street.

Many of the books can be borrowed at the rate of five cents a day. Some of the more rare volumes, on such subjects as sculpture and architecture, do not circulate but may be studied in the decorative rooms of the Center. Most of the modern volumes with Chinese subjects and settings, such as those of Pearl Buck, Benjamin Proulx's "Underground from Hong Kong," and Olga S. Greenlaw's "The Lady an dthe Tigers" (about Chennault's Flying Tigers), are going and coming, with a growing list of enthusiastic readers.

Books on Chinese gardens are popular. The students of poetry will find English translations of Li Po, Tu Fu and others who are among China's classics. There are also books on economics and history, as well as dictionaries. Visitors who do not find the books they need there can consult a list provided by the Widener Library of Harvard University for use at the Relief headquarters.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Family Carnovsky," starring Maurice Schwartz, 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Sunday. (Last week.)
Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," presented by The Theater Guild. Featuring Louis Calhern, Annabella and Oscar Karlweis, 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—Vincent Youmans' "Ballet Revue," 40. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Travelogue

Tomorrow
Symphony Hall—Travel talk by Burton Holmes on "Abroad at Home," 2:30. "Mexico and the Volcano," repeated Saturday evening at 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by E. Robert Schmitz, pianist, 3.

Sunday

Jordan Hall—Concert by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Random House," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Short films, 2, 3, 8.
Fenway—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"North Star," Anne Baxter, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:42. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:34.
Kenmore—"I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell, 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield, 1, 4:25, 7:55.
Majestic—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, 11:53 a. m., 3:11, 6:29, 9:47. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney, 10:08 a. m., 1:26, 4:44, 8:02.
Metropolitan—"Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:15.
Modern—"Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne, 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine, 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.
Orpheum—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7, 10. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding, 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:35.
Paramount—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:05. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 7:55.
RKO-Boston—"Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sunny Tufts, Anne Shirley, 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 4:55, 7:30, 10:10. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:35, 9:10.
Scollay—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "O, My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray, 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "Last Hazard," "Further Prophecies of Nostradamus," "Realm of Royalty," "Who's Hugh," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, 1:14, 4:10, 7:06, 10:02. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding, 11:51 a. m., 2:47, 5:43, 8:30.
Telepix—"March of Time—Upbeat in Music," "Unusual Occupations," "Palm Springs," "Trained Dogs," "England's Last Defense," "Bugs Bunny," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne, 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "Gangway for Tomorrow" Margo, John Carradine, 2:30, 5:20, 8:05.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe, 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "O, My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray, 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALSTON—Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," Gene Kelly, "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry, 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Passport to Suez," W. Williams, A. Savage "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.
Regent: "Hitler's Madman," Patrick Morison, J. Carradine, "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert, Frank Fay.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart, "Fired Wife," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings, "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks, 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Good Old Days," "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, "She's for Me," David Bruce.
Cleveland Circle: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine, 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry, 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop, "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, 2, 8.
University—"Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, 3, 6:20, 9:45, "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Abraham Lincoln," Walter Huston, "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers.
Codman Square: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray, "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray, "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, 3:45, 9:28, "Adventures of Tartu," 2, 7:38.
Park: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig, "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott, 2:30, 8:15. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Marjorie Woodward, 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Granada: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, "Fighting Sea Monsters," Marine animal feature.
Mystic: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart, 3:25, 8:15. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan, 2:15, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop, 3:15, 9:15, "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker, 2:12, 8:12.
Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith, 2:20, 8:05. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal, 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Robert Cummings, 3:10, 8:25. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford, 2:05, 7, 10.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Phanton of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Rookies in Burma," Brown and Carney.
Fellsway: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland," "Submarine Alert."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward, "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway.
NATICK—Colonial: "Crazy House," Olson and Johnson, "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly, 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings, "Hi Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown, "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford, "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, 2, 8.
Strand: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, William Bendix, "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker, 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast, "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Falcon in Cess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Danger," Tom Conway, 2:05, 7:50, "Prin- Robert Cummings, 3:24, 9:09.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne, "Gangway for Tomorrow," 2, 8.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, "Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.
Coolidge: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Princess O'Rourge," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings, "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings, "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard.

Central American Pepper

Pepper now is being grown for the first time in the tropics of Central America.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid expire March 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

The Rev. Francis W. Gibbs

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 11—The Rev. Francis W. Gibbs, of Arlington, who passed on here yesterday, had served a pastorate until 1930 in Fitchburg and was Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Grand Commandery educational foundation of the Knights Templar.

Born in Arlington, he was educated in Portland, Maine, and the Buffalo, N. Y. State Normal School. The Rev. Mr. Gibbs began his study of the ministry in 1891 and was ordained in the Universalist church in Amesbury in 1895. He served churches in Palmer, Mass., and Providence, R. I., before coming to Fitchburg in 1918 to the First Universalist Church.

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Massachusetts Audubon Society Inc.
For the Protection of Wild Birds and Mammals

This Society needs a larger fund for its growing educational work and for the maintenance of its Wild-Life Sanctuaries—Moose Hill at Sharon, Arcadia at Northampton, and the Cape Cod colonies. Further information may be secured by writing to headquarters at 155 Newbury Street, Boston.

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The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Angell Animal Hospital
180 Longwood Avenue, Boston
We Receive Nothing from State, City or Community Fund
Contributions, large or small, gratefully acknowledged
Francis H. Rowley, President; Eric H. Hansen, Executive Vice-President; Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer; William A. Swallow, Secretary.

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Life	$100	Active	$5 annually
Supporting	$25 annually	Associate	$1 "
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In President Roosevelt's Proclamation to the People of the United States on July 26, 1943, announcing the THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE, he stated:

"Our need for money now is greater than ever, and will continue to grow until the day of Victory is won; so we must ask for more sacrifice, far more co-operation than ever before."

THIS NEED STILL EXISTS
BUY *MORE* WAR BONDS

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YOUR INTEREST through contributions has enabled us to carry on our great Christian philanthropy. Last month we equipped with Bibles 2 large Navy ships, 50 merchant vessels, 2 base hospitals, 4 service centers. We have met every request from Army and Navy Chaplains for Scriptures for distribution among their men. We serve the aged, the poor, the blind. This work is made possible by contributions of public-spirited citizens who believe in the power of God's Word to comfort and to heal.
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Have you done your part in the 4th WAR LOAN?

YOUR gallant fighting men are giving all they've got to put over the knockout blow. But you must do *your* share to back them up.

Your share in this all-out drive means investing in War Bonds until it hurts. The very least you can do is invest in at least one *extra hundred dollar* Bond (costs! $75.) . . . and as *many more* as possible.

Help your company meet its quota. Display the 4th War Loan emblem at home. Do this and you'll help your country . . . help yourself.

Let's All BACK THE ATTACK!
ARMY E NAVY
National Company, Inc.
Malden, Massachusetts
This advertisement prepared under the auspices of the War Advertising Council in cooperation with the U. S. Treasury Department.

Roosevelt: Situation Tense at Allied Beachhead in Italy

Continued from Page 1

tured was contained in a special communiqué radiocast from Berlin. There was no confirmation of the claim from any Allied source.

The Nazi High Command said the town had been entered and the railroad station seized.

"Mopping up of the Aprilia area was continued," the bulletin added.

The communiqué also said the Allies penetrated for the third time into the northern part of Cassino, 60 miles east of Anzio, but were again thrown out.

It declared the Americans and British had lost more than 4,000 prisoners and 89 tanks in the Nettuno area.

Allied headquarters in North Africa said the Allies were throwing virtually every available combat plane, including giant four-engined bombers, into one of the greatest ground-support operations ever undertaken to protect their Anzio bridgehead.

Americans, still fighting bitterly in the ruins of Cassino on the main Fifth Army front, captured five more buildings. Their artillery leveled the town prison which had been turned into a Nazi fort, but the Germans still fought tooth and nail from the underground dungeons and cellars.

Countless tons of bombs smashed down on the Germans at all points ringing the bridgehead and their main operating points about Rome, as heavy bombers were diverted from long-range targets to join medium and fighter-bombers in furious slaps protecting the American and British troops resisting attempts to drive them into the sea.

The bombers added the weight of their explosives to the destructive blasts arched upon the enemy by Allied artillery in "time crashes"—a method of fire control by which hundreds of big guns all place shells upon a single target area in a matter of a minute or so, often erasing the target in a single blast.

Germans Reported Using New Weapons

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 11

The Germans were reported yesterday using two new weapons, a 10-barreled self-propelled mortar and a heavy antitank gun called a "Hornet," against the Russians.

The mortar was described by Moscow Radio in a radiocast recorded by the Soviet monitor. It said the weapon weighs seven and one-fourth tons.

A Berlin radiocast mentioned the other gun, saying it played a decisive part in the first defensive battle for Vitebsk in White Russia, a Nazi bastion still in German hands.

Allied Bombers Blast Key Roads

Both Flying Fortresses and Liberators joined in the forays Feb. 10—dropping their missiles on enemy troops at five key points in the highway network around the beachhead area — Albano, Cisterna, Velletri, Campoleone, and Cecchina.

Albano, which was heavily bombed, is within 1½ miles of the Papal summer palace at Castel Gandolfo, where, the Vatican Radio said, Vatican property had been hit. There was no confirmation here of the radio report, however, and Allied spokesmen said Allied airmen had strict instructions to avoid damage to the Palace.

But despite the fury of the air offensive, in which 850 sorties were flown as against 30 by the enemy, the Germans retained the initiative on the ground and lashed out in many probing attacks at various points around the bridgehead.

They continued to add to their containing force, and a new division, the 65th, was identified in their line, making five full divisions and a brigade called up to smash the bridgehead.

The main German attacks appeared to be in the Aprilia area, and west and southwest of Cisterna, where Americans battled grimly to hold them back.

The Nazis used tanks in these attacks, but not in the grand manner. It was possible that their main effort was yet to come, and there were indications that the heavy aerial assault may have delayed it.

The new 65th German Division at the Anzio front participated in the Sangro River defense in eastern Italy several weeks ago, was badly mauled by the British Eighth Army, and was taken out of line to be reorganized and refitted at Genoa. Other German units in the Anzio battle line were the Hermann Göring and 26th Armored Divisions, the 29th Armored Grenadiers, the 715th Infantry Divisions and the Reichsführer SS Brigade.

In Cassino, where the Americans made progress with the greatest difficulty, the Germans had turned almost every building into a fortress, and each one had to be stormed individually.

Did Allies Violate Basic War Doctrine?

Meanwhile, in London the dominant question remains, What has happened at the Anzio beachhead?

The Christian Science Monitor's London military authority, Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, former Adjutant General of the British Field Forces, summarizes the situation somewhat as follows:

"With preparations in full swing for the opening of a great land, sea, and air offensive from the west, it is fairly clear to me that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in Italy, cannot have received any substantial reinforcements to help him open another front on the Tyrrhenian coast. Most of the troops landed at Anzio must therefore have been taken from the main body of the Fifth Army already fighting on the Cassino front.

"German defensive positions in the mountains, however, have proved so immensely strong that the Fifth Army, weakened by the absence of the Anzio detachment, has been unable to break through. This has given the Germans time to mass troops against the beachhead without jeopardizing their main front in the Apennines.

"Thus the landing which started on Jan. 22 as a bold offensive gesture has developed into a defensive operation to hold what was gained with comparative ease while the advantage of surprise lasted.

"Without full knowledge of local conditions and intentions, it is impossible for anyone to say whether the risk was justified or not, but let me leave you with this thought:

"Concentration of force is a principle of war. Did so distant a landing violate that principle?

"That is one lesson which must be learned. Another is that the marked success of the Allied offensive action in the deserts of North Africa and on the steppes of Russia must not blind us to the defensive possibilities provided for the enemy by the mountainous and enclosed country in southern and even western Europe."

Thus General Brownrigg.

By a Staff Artist

Tense Situation in Italy

Close-up of Nettuno-Anzio beachhead below Rome shows how Nazis are throwing their full strength at Allied lines in a prolonged series of assaults (white arrows) while Allied air power seeks to halt the drive with a mighty aerial counteroffensive.

Royal Couple Visits U. S. Bomber Station

By the Associated Press

A U. S. Bomber Station in England, Feb. 11

King George and Queen Elizabeth are tops in the opinion of American officers and enlisted men whom they visited at a heavy bomber station Feb. 10.

The Royal couple took time out from a tour of British war industries to inspect this airdrome and impressed their hosts with their knowledge of the technical side of the air war and their informal and friendly manner.

They praised the "good work" of the American Air Force, crawled into the cockpit of a Flying Fortress to see how it worked and were particularly interested in details of American daylight precision bombing tactics. They stayed for tea in the officers' club.

Russia:

Shepetovka Taken By Soviet Troops

Premier Joseph Stalin announced the capture of the rail junction of Shepetovka, 45 miles southeast of Rovno and 27 miles east of the old Polish frontier.

Meantime, the Red Army's seven spearheads, thrusting against the steadily diminishing circle around Nazi forces in the Dnieper Bend, were hacking German-held salients to pieces on Feb. 11 and relentlessly cutting down all who refused to surrender.

Red Star, Soviet Army organ, said the Germans had no chance, and declared the entire garrisons of the villages of Yakhnov and Myled had been exterminated as two Russian columns isolated them from other Nazi units retreating toward Korsun.

Coming events may prove Korsun one of the most sanguinary spots on the Eastern Front if the Nazis continue to fight back and refuse to give up. It is a very old town of about 10,000 population.

The corridor had now been reduced to a bare 5 miles wide and 15 miles long, and inside were the remnants of 10 German divisions, or between 100,000 and 150,000 German soldiers, whose annihilation or capture promised to be the greatest single German disaster since Stalingrad.

Many inhabitants of Korsun and other towns within the circle have made their way to the Soviet lines by night, but the civilian population within the ring of Soviet guns still was a problem. Bent on completely wiping out every German, the Russians were forced to use tanks and tommy guns in running down their foe and refrain from using their heavy artillery in a blazing barrage.

The indications are that no German officer had been able to escape the encirclement in the past 48 hours, and it was believed a number of high-ranking Nazis still were caught within the Soviet ring.

To the south, another body of Germans was threatened with encirclement in the Krivoi Rog area by Red Army thrusts to the north, south, and east of that mineral center, but the Germans showed no signs of attempting to get out.

Even if they pulled out, it would be a race for them to get to Kherson at the Dnieper's mouth or to Nikolaev before the Russians cut their escape route in their advance westward from Apostolovo.

Meanwhile, the Finns announced that 150 Russian planes bombed the industrial city of Kotka, 70 miles east of Helsingfors on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, for two hours the night of Feb. 10-11.

A radiocast communiqué said antiaircraft fire kept most of the raiders from the center of the city, but acknowledged some damage.

It was the second heavy aerial blow against Finland within a week. The attack upon Kotka, 80 miles across the Gulf of Finland from Narva, followed the 200-plane raid on Helsingfors the night of Feb. 6.

Kotka, one of the centers of Finland's vast sawmill industry, had been bombed several times before the Finnish-Russian front lapsed into comparative inactivity.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Fortresses Blast Frankfurt

American Flying Fortresses bomber Frankfurt in Germany on Feb. 11 while Liberator and Marauder bombers attacked the northern coast of France, it was announced in London.

The attack on Frankfurt was preceded by a raid on Berlin by speedy RAF Mosquito bombers. In addition to bombing Berlin, the Mosquitos also attacked targets in Western Germany, while other RAF planes laid mines in enemy waters, the British Air Ministry said. All of the British aircraft returned safely from these missions.

It was the first time that the Mosquitos had hit Berlin since the night of Feb. 6, although they have missed only one night over Western Germany this month.

American heavy bombers and fighters were credited officially with downing 84 German planes in air battles which accompanied smashing assaults on the German manufacturing city of Brunswick and the Gilze-Rijen air base in the Netherlands on Feb. 10.

Twenty-nine American bombers and eight of the fighters failed to return from the raids, a United States communiqué said.

The bulletin declared that the American fighters had accounted for 55 of the Nazi planes which were blasted out of the sky—a new record for a single day for United States fighter pilots in this theater.

The heaviest opposition was encountered by Flying Fortress formations which struck at Brunswick in an attempt to knock out vital airplane assembly plants located there.

It was the third heavy American attack upon Brunswick, and returning fliers said the Germans apparently sent every available fighter aloft in an effort to repel the assault.

South Pacific:

Allies Complete Huon Occupation

Complete occupation of Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, and the end of a five-months' campaign which cost the Japanese a division of 14,000 men was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Australian troops, including veterans of the North African campaign, and American soldiers, many of whom had triumphed over the Japanese at Buna on the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea last year, joined forces on a hot, coastal plain on Feb. 10, chopping off another piece of Japan's captured territory.

The Aussies had fought and cut their way through the jungle for 150 miles along the coast since launching the campaign with a landing north of Finschhafen on Sept. 22.

The Americans, units of the 32d Division, invaded Saidor from the sea on Jan. 2 and then moved down the coast 14 miles to old Yagomi, where the Australians met them.

General MacArthur's communiqué said the great bulk of the augmented Japanese division, which consisted of three infantry regiments, a field artillery regiment, two engineer regiments and auxiliary services, had been destroyed in the squeeze action which preceded the joining of the two Allied forces.

General MacArthur credited the Allied air force and light naval units with an assist in the victory, for they destroyed the Japanese coastal barge routes, making escape or supply impossible for the enemy, and causing starvation for hundreds of Nipponese. Failure of supply and reinforcement forced great numbers of the Japanese to flee into the mountains.

The combined Allied force may next move on Madang, Japanese base about 60 miles up the coast from Saidor. American bomber crews reported evidence that the enemy already has abandoned Madang.

The communiqué reported another raid on Rabaul, the heavily hit Japanese base in New Britain, but made no mention of opposition to the blows by Solomons-based night patrols against Lakunai airdrome.

Marshalls:

U. S. Planes and Ships Hit Enemy-Held Isles

United States fighter planes, Mitchell medium bombers, Dauntless dive bombers, big Liberators, and Navy search planes are teaming up with shelling warships in blasting away at Japanese-held Marshall Islands now gravely imperiled by the American conquest of Kwajalein.

On Feb. 10, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed that on Feb. 7, 8, and 9, planes of such a wide category dumped 114 tons of explosives on enemy bases in the mid-Pacific group; Navy Coronado bombers on the night of Feb. 7 and early Feb. 8 pounded airdrome and barracks on Wake Island; and warships during the three-day period bombarded "two enemy-filled atolls."

Only Wake, which is in a position to support the supply-severed enemy bases in the Marshalls, was specified as a target. The Coronados, which gave Wake its 12th raid of the war, scored effestive hits and all got back safely.

American investment of Kwajalein in the heart of the Marshalls has so disrupted Japan's contact with other bases there that the Navy now keeps the enemy guessing by saying only "enemy-held islands" or "enemy bases" or "Marshall atolls."

Warships and planes have now been hammering away at other atolls in the Marshalls for four days since the fall of Kwajalein. During the period, individual bombings have been carried out by Navy search planes.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Fall Back Into Lika Province

The Yugoslav Partisan Army's 19th Division has fallen back from Northern Dalmatia into the Province of Lika in Croatia after bitter fighting, Marshal Josip Broz announced Feb. 11.

His radiocast communiqué gave no further details of the action in the Dalmatian sector, but reported successful operations in both Eastern and Western Bosnia.

Nazis in Greenland Periled U. S. Cities, Noted Flier Reports

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Germans once had an invasion force in Greenland and flew planes within bomber range of North American shores, Col. Bernt Balchen, famed flier, and Corey Ford declare in the current issue of Collier's weekly.

They added that Nazi submarines had been refueled in Greenland.

The authors said Americans, now in control of the Island, first discovered the presence of armed German forces when a dog-sled driver was ambushed. They continued:

"You did not know—the facts could not be revealed until now—that the Nazis had actually established a foothold on this side of the Atlantic.

"You did not know, all last year, that their planes were flying within bombing distance of the shores of North America. Their submarines, refueling in Greenland's silent fiords, were striking at will at our convoys to England and Murmansk.

"Their well-equipped weather station, on the Island's undefended east coast, was in daily radio communication with Berlin."

Messrs. Balchen and Ford said weather information from Greenland "enabled the trapped Scharnhorst (German battleship since destroyed in a sea battle) and Gneisenau to slip out of harbor, under cover of heavy fog, and pass unmolested within 15 miles of the Dover Coast."

Assault on Kwajalein Surprised Japanese

Continued from Page 1

not think there would be a landing there.

Before setting out to direct this biggest event in Pacific amphibious operations to date, Rear Admiral R. K. Turner said it was expected that Kwajalein would be a tactical, though not a strategic, surprise. By this he meant that the Japanese could not be in much doubt that we were headed for the Marshalls. But they would not expect we would skirt the outer defenses and land in the heart of their Marshalls bases. In fact the Japanese did guess wrong.

Because of the audacity, power, and splendid co-ordination of this attack, the main northern objectives had been secured within 51 hours of the initial landings of artillery on adjacent islands on the morning of Jan. 31. The Roi islet was taken so easily that in the words of a Marine private who landed there, "My little brother could have taken the place."

Actually it was not quite so simple. At the very outset, a sudden overcast reduced visibility to zero, but the initial assault waves went in anyway. Soon after, the sky suddenly cleared and landings were made within a few minutes of one another in the wake of a final hail of light and heavy automatic fire at the beach.

The initial progress on Roi was rapid and the first line was reached within 17 minutes of the landing.

Progress on Namur

Progress on Namur was slower and the first enemy line about half way into the island was not reached until 3:30 p. m. The Japanese delayed the advance with mortar, machine-gun, and rifle fire from massive walled concrete pillboxes and every possible concealment.

They also blew up their powder magazines, causing some American casualties.

During the entire operation, the infantry was supported by artillery, which had been landed on the adjacent islands Jan. 31, as well as by naval gunfire and air bombing. Engineers with demolition charges and flame throwers also were busy. Tanks were called into action several times.

By 6 p. m. the Japanese were pocketed in the northwest corner of Namur and it was not until the following morning that final resistance was cleaned up.

Junction Planned

In the afternoon, another combat team began the job of moving down the chain of islands which forms part of Kwajalein Atoll. The plan was to form a junction with the Seventh Army division moving up from Kwajalein Island in the south.

Alert intelligence on the spots undoubtedly had been responsible for the speed of the victory.

Climbing to the roof of what formerly was an administration building of two stories of excellent Japanese reinforced concrete, one could see the geometric patterns of concrete pilings, all that was left of the colony of Japanese barracks. The superstructure had been completely demolished by fire.

To the southwest on Ennubirr Island, we could see wrecked framework of the chief Marshalls radio station, said to be the most powerful of the Japanese. Across the sandspit on Roi eastward were visible damaged hangers, a number of Japanese planes, including bombers, and a series of twin five-inch coastal defense guns in formidable emplacements.

Had these guns not been put out of action, our assault forces probably could not have landed. The guns could be turned in any direction.

Some defenders remained in hiding a considerable time and digging them out required some days. Japanese have just been found in a pillbox right in the midst of the Marines' headquarters. The pillbox had supposedly been knocked out the previous day, but one officer became suspicious when he heard the sound of a rifle bolt.

Pair Smoked Out

With the aid of enlisted men, smoke bombs, and grenades, and Japanese interpreters, the pair finally was forced to come out.

There is no indication here what steps lie beyond securing Kwajalein. It is quite possible the Marshalls now will be left cut off for the time being. Tremendous jobs of repair and clearing away debris face the incoming Seabees. Fortunately, they have established a tradition of accomplishing the impossible, and officials here are confident United States planes will be able to take off from Roi in a few days.

Strange to say, Tarawa, which the Japanese held about two years, was far more heavily fortified, more strongly manned than Roi and Namur, which they occupied more than 25 years.

British to Enter 50-Passenger Plane In Postwar Trade

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A modified version of the Halifax bomber, having a range of 2,000 miles and capable of carrying 50 passengers plus 9,500 pounds of freight, will be a British entry in the race for commercial air supremacy which is expected to develop after the war.

Handley Page, Ltd., makers of the Halifax, already has prepared plans for the transport, which will have a sealed oxygen-fed cabin and will be constructed with a view to year-round trans-Atlantic service.

The plane will have four radial engines which will give it a cruising speed of 200 miles per hour and a top speed of about 300.

The modified Halifax is the third big transport to be projected by the British for postwar service. It was disclosed recently that plans are being made for a 100-ton Brabazon transport and a smaller Tudor.

Army Nurses Learn Courage in Jungle; A Few Going Home

SOMEWHERE in NEW GUINEA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Their hair may be a bit stringy and their complexions not just so, but what the New Guinea jungle has taken of their beauty it has put back in courage among the first batch of 26 American nurses to hit these rocky shores.

Now after 22 months away from "the States"—14 of them in the jungle—some few of the nurses are going home. Fourteen of them said, however, that if they had their choice of going home now or directly to the front lines to work, they would take the front.

Lieut. Joy M. Hayes of Greene, N. Y., said she would choose the combat area now "because I feel that the experience we have had in dealing with battle casualties under difficult circumstances has made us more valuable to the Army in the combat zone than at home."

Lieut. Margaret B. Spencer of St. Louis, Mo., summed it up this way:

"The war is still going on, isn't it? Back to combat for me until this war is over. After all, the reason I joined the Army was to help take care of the casualties, and as long as there are casualties I'm willing to take care of them."

'Navy Mother of '44' Has 7 Serving U. S.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Feb. 11 (AP)—The "Navy Mother of 1944" is Mrs. Nellie T. Twele of Baltimore, whose husband and six sons are in military service.

Selection of Mrs. Twele to succeed Mrs. Irene Shafer of Glendale, Calif., who held the honorary title in 1943, was made by a committee of officers' wives at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. She was chosen from more than 17,500 nominations of mothers with sons and daughters in the Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard. Her husband and four sons are in the Navy and two other sons are in the Army.

Mrs. Twele will be honored guest at the station next week, reviewing Navy activities. On Feb. 18 she will make a radio report to the nation's Navy mothers.

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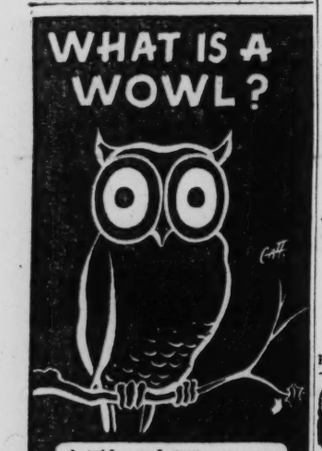

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Japan Blocks Supplies For U. S. War Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Relief supplies intended for American prisoners of war are piling up in Russia, stalled at the threshold of Japan by the diplomatic red tape Tokyo has used to prevent their delivery.

This was disclosed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah today coincident with the formation of a National Federated Bataan Relief Organization to "obtain relief for all our armed forces who are held as Japanese prisoners of war, their release as quickly as possible, and their safe delivery home."

Dr. V. H. Spensley of Albuquerque, N. M., chosen National Chairman by the 60 delegates who formed the organization to coordinate the activities of 37 smaller groups, said this includes prisoners taken at Wake, Guam, and China, as well as those of the Philippines.

Senator Thomas, Chairman of a Military Affairs Subcommittee, recounted in a special Senate document what he termed the "insurmountable difficulties" which blocked American efforts to help military and civilian internees held by the Japanese.

His report indicated that a stockpile of prisoner-of-war supplies had been accumulating in Russia because the Japanese won't arrange for their delivery. The Soviet Government, he said, is ready to move supplies to the prisoners on a continuing basis if the Japanese will accept some plan to get them moving.

A maze of diplomatic technicalities involving four countries has been put in the path of the supply trains by the Japanese.

"After almost a year and a half of repeated representations on the part of our Government stressing the responsibility of Japan to cooperate in solving the problem of relief, the Japanese Government stated that it might consent to receive supplies overland or by sea from the Soviet territory," Senator Thomas said.

"Since that time long and complicated negotiations with the Japanese and Soviet Governments have ensued, the progress of which was impaired by the fact that the Japanese Government would not discuss the problem directly with the Soviet Government."

The Swiss Government is in charge of our interests in Japan, but Switzerland does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet.

"Each detail of the negotiations had therefore to be dealt with through a long and complicated procedure," Senator Thomas continued, "involving the handling of communications at Tokyo, Bern, Washington and Moscow—and in reverse direction through the same channels."

Consequently, with Russia's willingness to help, American supplies were sent into Russia in the hope they would reach the prisoners of the Japanese. They're still there.

Relief Supplies Sent to Italy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. J. H. Hilldring told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that the Army has shipped $21,000,000 worth of civilian relief supplies into Italy since last July and that 95 per cent of the shipments was sold through commercial channels.

"In other words, we have sold them for lira credits to the United States," he said.

General Hilldring, Director of the Civilian Affairs Division of the General Staff, testified before the Committee in connection with its consideration of House-approved legislation which would authorize up to $1,350,000,000 as this country's share of the $2,000,000,000 United Nations Relief and rehabilitation Administration's program.

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, was another witness. Mr. Lehman, former New York Governor, emphasized that UNRRA is designed as a temporary relief organization only and certainly does not "envisage the creation of a vast international bureaucracy which will take over and perform at great administrative expense functions which can

Republicans Lose Economy Attempt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—After halting a Republican economy drive by a one-vote margin, the House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a $1,318,316,980 Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1945.

Passage by a roll-call vote of 320 to 6 followed rejection of a Republican motion to recommit the measure for further reductions amounting to more than $1,000,000. The motion was beaten, 163 to 162, marking the third time in four days that the Republicans found themselves in the minority by a solitary vote.

Only one Democrat, Representative E. C. Gathings of Arkansas, voted with the Republicans.

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U. S. Protests More Cruelty By Japanese

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — United States nationals, prisoners of the Japanese, are still the victims of inhuman cruelty, the United States Government reported today in releasing the text of its latest protest, dated Jan. 27, sent to Tokyo via Switzerland. The State Department had held up the list of specific charges and incidents illustrating each charge in its latest protest until assured that the Swiss had been able to present them to Tokyo.

This latest protest, the 89th sent since the attack on Pearl Harbor, not only gives chapter and verse on the mistreatment of American prisoners in Japanese hands, but demands that Japan mend its ways and abide by the standards set by the Geneva prisoners-of-war convention, as agreed by both Governments as the basis for treatment of war prisoners.

The United States began by pointing out that though the Japanese Government last May promised to investigate instances of mistreatment of American nationals listed in a protest made five months earlier, no report has been received. Despite the fact that Japan mentioned special circumstances in recent battle areas as possibly explaining some neglect, the United States Government makes it clear that the regions where Americans have been taken prisoners or interned have long ceased to be scenes of active military operations.

Discipline Demanded

The United States Government further demands Japan discipline those responsible for the mistreatment of Americans. It points out that it has lived up to the convention's provisions, with Spain acting as protecting power for Japanese interests in the continental United States, and Sweden doing the same for Japanese interests in Hawaii.

Therefore the United States Government expects Japan to permit the Swiss, who represent American interests in Japan and Japanese-controlled territories, to investigate and see that the abuses mentioned have been corrected.

The United States also asks Japan to examine any of the reports made by the Spanish, Swedish, or International Red Cross who have visited places in the United States where Japanese are held and learn that the United States on its part has lived up to its Geneva Convention agreement.

In the list of charges of uncivilized treatment of Americans is the recently disclosed Bataan atrocity story which the Army and Navy gave out in detail.

Specific Charges

The charges of deprivation of rights, cruelties, wanton neglect, mistreatment, and hardships to which Americans in Japanese custody were subjected with specific selected incidents follow:

1. Swiss Government representatives have not been allowed to visit war prisoners and civilian internees. Prison camps in the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Manchuria, Burma, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies have been closed to Swiss representatives seeking permission to make visits.

2. The International Red Cross has been refused access to most camps. At only one camp at Mukden has an I. R. C. representative been permitted. Prison camps near Tokyo and Yokohama and near Hong Kong have been closed.

In contrast, Japanese internment centers in the United States have been freely visited by representatives of Spain and Sweden.

3. Complaints made by American prisoners on treatment have not been forwarded either to the Japanese Government or to Swiss representatives.

Complaints Undelivered

Prisoner's complaints in camps at Shanghai, Chapei, and Baguio have been undelivered. Persons at Baguio, Chefoo, and Saigon have been forbidden to address the camp commander.

4. Americans have been punished for complaining about conditions of captivity. Persons held at the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, were punished for complaining to the Swiss Consulate General by cancellation of their dental appointments. A camp at Yangchow was deprived of a meal for complaining about spoiled food.

5. The Japanese have failed to furnish needed clothing to American nationals. Civilian internees at Hong Kong went without footwear and at Kobe they suffered from lack of warm clothing.

6. The Japanese confiscated personal effects from American civilian internees and prisoners of war. This was reported at prison camps in the Philippines, at prison enclosures at Mariveles Bay, at civilian internment camps at Baguio, Canton, Chefoo, Peiping, Manila, Tsingtao, Weihsien, and Yangchow, and at the Ash Camp, Chapei Camp, Lunghwa Camp, and Pootung Camp in or near Shanghai. Shoes and water canteens were taken from prisoners on the Bataan "march of death." One Japanese soldier at Corregidor had his arms covered with wrist watches taken from prisoners.

Prisoners Insulted

7. Prisoners have been subject to insults and public curiosity. Americans were forced to operate captured American equipment for a Japanese propaganda film "Rip Down the Stars and Stripes."

8. The Japanese have failed and refused to provide health-sustaining foods or to allow the United States to ship supplemental food and medical supplies. At Davao Penal Colony, prisoners suffering from vitamin deficiencies could not retrieve lemons seen floating by on a stream running through the camp.

9. The Japanese have improperly used profits from sale of goods in camp canteens. The Hong Kong camps were cited specifically.

10. Civilians have been forced to perform labor unrelated to maintenance and management of camps. Officer prisoners have been forced to do work other than supervisory. Civilian internees at Baguio were made to repair sawmill machinery without remuneration. At Davao, officer prisoners had to scrub floors and clean latrines used by Japanese troops.

11. War prisoners have had to do work directly related to war operations. American engineers had to return to Corregidor to repair installations.

Medical Care Denied

12. Medical care has been denied prisoners. As example of this the Bataan "march of death" story is recited, in which men were shot and bayonetted by guards and prisoners buried alive along the roadside.

13. Only a partial list of American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands has been reported. Also lists have not been complete on American fatalities found by the Japanese.

14. Prisoners have been denied the right to exercise their religion.

15. Terms of the Convention have not been posted in camps where prisoners could learn of their rights. The Japanese have told prisoners of war they were captives with no rights.

16. Prisoners have been forced to live in inhuman conditions.

17. The Japanese have not applied Geneva Convention rules in regard to trial and punishment of prisoners of war.

18. Japanese authorities have inflicted corporal punishment and torture upon American nationals. The march from Bataan to San Fernando in April, 1942, is described in detail.

Cartoon in the News

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Charter Members

Willkie a Man With Mission, He Tells His Seattle Hearers

SEATTLE, Feb. 11 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie describes himself as a "young man with a mission" and the mission as freedom.

"Long continuance in power means loss of freedom and I'm dedicated to ending such power," the 1940 presidential candidate declared last night in an address at a political rally during which he and Mrs. Willkie shook hands with nearly 2,000 persons in 40 minutes.

"It is impossible," he declared, "with human nature as it is, for one group to have power too long without corrupting itself.

"I'm going to break this power if I can."

He said earlier in a press conference that he was confident of the defeat of "the decadent, dissolving Democratic Party by a re-born, vigorous Republican Party."

He said he was on the current tour, not only as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, but as a worker to unify the Republican Party. In Oregon, en route north, he had expressed confidence he would be the G. O. P. presidential nominee this year.

At the press conference, Mr. Willkie said the Democratic Party was falling apart and that if the President "is re-elected he will be frustrated by the division in his party."

Among other things, Mr. Willkie said the Administration was fighting a "soft war" and cited as proof what he termed as the current inadequate tax bill.

"The leader of the Democratic Party has all the prestige and power of the presidency behind him, yet repeatedly on consequential measures he has been unable to get his own party to go along with him.

"The Republicans have not yet selected their leaders. There naturally are differences between the men who aspire to lead the Party, but I am confident that the Party will chose the right man and that the whole Party will unite behind him."

Willkie 'Wants In'

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 11 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie declined today to enlarge upon his Baker, Ore., informal prediction that he would be nominated for the presidency on the Republican Ticket again this year.

Questioned at the railroad station, en route to Seattle, he laughed when asked if this was not his first actual announcement of his candidacy.

"Oh, my goodness," he declared, "is there anyone in the United States who doesn't know that I'm a candidate?"

Prices and Your Purse: Shoe Hint

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 11

Rubbing shoe soles with wax or neat's foot oil isn't as effective as soaking them before manufacture (advocated by OPA but stalled by WPB), but it may help you get more shoe mileage per ration coupon. Don't slip and don't use in dry, sandy country.

Rice Allotment

Authorities in Washington have divided up next year's rice between the United States, its allies and liberated areas, but it can't be divided evenly even within the United States. People in New Hampshire, for instance, eat less than one tenth a pound of rice a year, but a Louisianian eats over 40 pounds. Distribution will be by state quotas.

WPB Finds 'Bug'

The War Food Administration promises the housewife about the same amount of meat per person in 1944 as was consumed in 1943, but here's a new "bug" discovered by the WPB.

Meat packing houses may have to curtail operations because of a possible shortage of equipment and replacement parts, traced back to manpower shortage at the factory. Farmers may have to be encouraged to slaughter more.

Soap Quiz

Manufacturers of Palmolive soap have been called by the Federal Trade Commission to show just how Palmolive insures a beautiful skin and avert consequences of age, as their ads have zealously claimed and also how "concentrated super suds" can make clothes clean and sterile without scrubbing or rubbing and at the same time keep housewives' hands soft and smooth.

Hose Story

Don't believe a shopkeeper who tells you that you have to buy coarse rayon hose in order to obtain sheer ones, says OPA.

Save Bags

Expect to carry more things home unwrapped this year, and don't blame the storekeeper.

"No store should be subjected to customer criticism because it is sometimes unable to supply as much wrapping as the competitor across the street," says Arthur D. Whiteside, WPB vice-chairman for civilian requirements.

There will be a moderate supply of bags for general wrapping, enough big bags for groceries if housewives save them and return them for their own reuse, enough shopping bags with handles but few folding boxes for dresses.

$135,000,000 Added to 'E' Bond Buying

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Fourth War Loan passed the $12,000,000,000 mark last night, although the $290,000,000 gain from Feb. 9 was the smallest in more than a week.

New purchases of $135,000,000 by individuals and $155,000,000 by corporations put the total for those categories at $3,157,000,000 and $8,905,000,000 respectively or 57 and 105 per cent of quotas.

The $12,062,000,000 total represents 86 per cent of the $14,000,000,000 goal. The drive ends next Tuesday.

The Treasury reported two more states, North Dakota and West Virginia, over the top along with Rhode Island, Montana and Minnesota.

North Dakota, in addition to an 110 per cent record in its $24,000,000 total quota also went 24 per cent over its $11,000,000 assignment for "E" bond purchases. West Virginia's $77,904,515 in total sales put the state at 104 per cent with individuals accounting for $25,831,115 or 65 per cent of the quota for indfviduals.

New York with the biggest quota in the nation reported individual sales at $548,600,000 or 60.2 per cent of its goal.

Other state percentages for total and "E" bond quotas in the Treasury Department's afternoon roundup included Mississippi, 78 and 70; Nebraska, 77 and 55, and Florida, 70 and 57.

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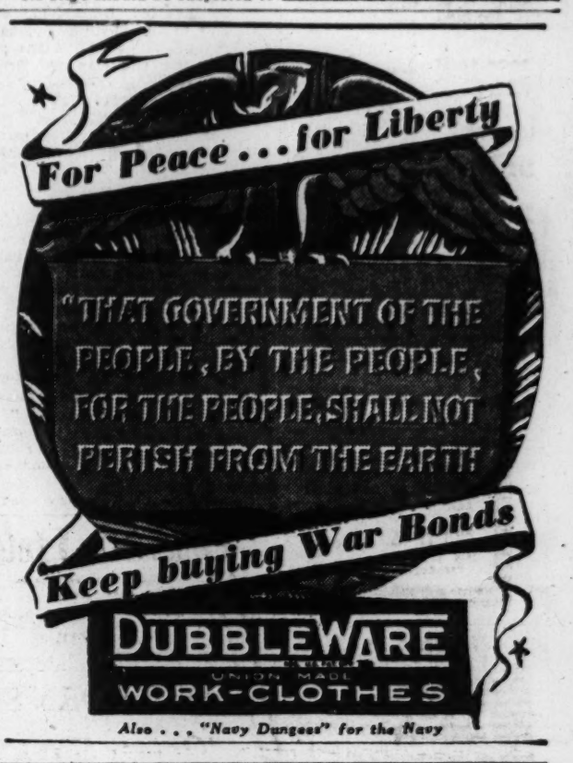
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Vichy Widens German Labor Control

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP) — The German-controlled Paris Radio said yesterday that Joseph Darnand, new Secretary General for the Maintenance of Order in the Vichy regime, who is back in Paris from Hitler's headquarters, had launched a campaign to crush the French underground before the Allied invasion by ordering the country's 115,000 policemen to shoot anyone caught with firearms.

The broadcast was recorded here by the British Ministry of Information.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 11 — The new Vichy decree, which "places at the disposal" of the puppet French government all males from 16 to 60 and all females from 18 to 45, represents a drastic stiffening of the law of Sept. 4, 1942, which includes only males from 18 to 50 and females from 21 to 35.

The phrase "places at the disposal" presumably means increased labor service in France or Germany, for the Third Reich has given Vichy the power "to dispose" of these categories in case of invasion.

Chief of Government Pierre Laval is at present conferring with occupation authorities concerning employment of French workers in Germany.

Men or women engaged in "national" work are excused from this compulsory labor service, likewise women with small children but not widows and divorcees.

The new decree also states that lads from 16 to 18 as well as divorcees and widows will not be obliged to go to Germany. By implication males from 18 to 60 will be required to go to Germany if the Germans "request" it.

Increased Work

The new Propaganda Minister Henriot makes no secret that the new law means increased work for Germany in Germany. He excuses the measure by alleging that Frenchmen in dissident Africa are being mobilized by a "foreign power."

Increased labor for Germany will, as soon as "recruiting officers" show up, mean new recruits for the "Maquis," the partisan organization, which already lays claim to some 20,000 "citizens" in Savoie and Bretagne.

The Maquis is running a competition "state" against Vichy and Berlin. Its officials levy taxes in money and goods in their own way. Industrialists must hand over often as much as 100,000 francs monthly of what they earn from the Germans. Peasants must hand over butter, cheese, and milk.

Severe Penalties

For industrialists who might like to aid young men avoid labor service another law published by Vichy threatens 1,000 to 100,000 francs fine and a prison term. In some instances capital punishment is decreed for impeding recruitment of workers for Germany.

Not all Frenchmen agree with the activities of the Maquis as they claim they endanger more Frenchmen than Germans, due to reprisals, and that they also are paving the way for inner anarchy and civil war for the postwar period. Naturally people now collaborating with Germany fear the day when the Maquis will gain the upper hand.

Maquis "citizens," who are by no means united among themselves, include Communists and de Gaullists as well as so-called "faux Maquis," consisting of the worst big city elements out for plunder rather than for political idealism."

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Stalin in Letter to Churchill Voices Soviet Stand on Poles

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin in a personal letter to Prime Minister Churchill has voiced the Russian objections to some members of the Polish Government in London and this latest communication is believed to offer little hope of an early solution of the knotty Polish problem, it was reported today.

The statement of the Soviet viewpoint apparently followed closely the reply the Russians made to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's offer of mediation. The Russians told Secretary Hull the time was not yet ripe for United States help in solving the difficulty.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Churchill Mr. Stalin was believed to have gone further and to have declared his reluctance to deal with certain members of the Polish Government whom he alleged to be anti-Russian.

It is known that Moscow is displeased with Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish Commander in Chief; Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, Polish President; Marian Kukiel, Minister of Defense, and Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister.

The Poles have contended they could not shake up their government just to please the Russians. They also have been firm, publicly at least, in refusing to accept outright the Curzon Line, suggested by Russia as a border.

Many believe the Poles would accept the Curzon Line, however, if a way were found to save the London Government's face when and if it gets back to Warsaw.

The Poles' refusal to give ground in the Russian dispute may have figured in the Ministry of Information's action today in cutting off the paper supply of the unofficial weekly Polish newspaper, Wiadomosci Polskie. The newspaper has carried much criticism of Russia.

"The editor of Wiadomosci Polskie had been personally warned that passages in his paper were calculated to stir up discord among the United Nations, but these warnings have not been effective," the Ministry of Information said in explaining the withdrawal of its support.

McCormick Out Of Illinois Test

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Although petitions have been filed to put his name on the Illinois primary ballot as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, Col Robert R. McCormick said today he will not enter the contest.

In a letter to Capt. William J. Grace, Secretary of the Republican Nationalist Revival Committee, the Chicago Tribune editor and publisher said he decided against allowing his name on the April 11 ballot "while not participating actively in the canvass."

"It would be unfair to enter a contest unless I intended to enter it with all my strength," he wrote Mr. Grace. "This in turn, would require my resigning the editorship of the Tribune, where I know I can be of service to my country, to enter the speculative field of a candidate."

The Committee last Saturday, in what Mr. Grace said was a "draft movement," filed nominating petitions to place Mr. McCormick's name on the ballot—without his signature.

At the same time, petitions were filed in behalf of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, also without his signature, while Wendell L. Willkie announced he would enter the Illinois primary "if Colonel McCormick will publicly declare" in time to get petitions filed. Candidates have until Feb. 26 to withdraw their names.

Treasury Claims Bonds Better Buy Than Sprees

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Treasury last night passed along this slogan suggesting that money is better spent for War Bonds than for merrymaking:

"War Bonds do not grow on sprees."

The Department identified the author as Edward Franz, one-time New York newspaperman, who was wounded in World War I. He is now at Hot Springs, S. D.

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Russians Study Nazi Swoosh Gun

Associated Press

What Makes Rocket Gun Operate

Russians have their own rocket guns and they know very well how they spit fire at the enemy, but, just the same, when a German fizz-gun came their way they took it over to see if perhaps it can give them a hint or two on possible improvements to their own. Left to right are: (Center, beginning with man in dark uniform) Admiral Nikolai Kuznetzov, Naval Commissar; Marshal V. K. Voronov; Marshal Gregory Zhukov, and Marshal Klementi Voroshilov.

Bricker Stands Full Armored Against New Deal Domination

Continued from Page 1

to remain a great self-reliant people?"

It is on these issues that the Governor is seeking the Republican presidential nomination, and while his chances are not today rated as strong, Mr. Bricker made a stronger impress on the national leaders of his party in Washington than in any of his speeches or appearances heretofore.

Governor Bricker devoted himself almost exclusively to indictment of the New Deal, but he did offer one concrete proposal. That was his appeal to Congress to pass a law prohibiting strikes in time of war. He called "labor relations" the New Deal's "weakness."

For Firm Labor Policy

"A law should be enacted by this Congress," he declared, "laying down fundamental principles for the administration and adjudication of labor disputes and the prohibition of strikes in the time of war. The recently suggested National Service Act is no answer to this problem at this late date. The strike problem of this country can be solved by proper legislation and by fair and just administration of the law.

"The boys at the battle front are demanding such action. Fathers and mothers of those who are losing their lives are demanding such action and that demand will be expressed in the election this fall.

"Republicans of this Congress—respond with a constructive program. Such action instead of destroying rights of labor will preserve them. The time is here to support labor which wants to work and quit coddling selfish labor leaders for the sake of the votes which they say they can deliver in an election. If politics and votes had been forgotten by this Administration we never would have had the distressing confusion which has confronted us in this field."

Governor Bricker severely criticized the Administration's tax and fiscal policies in his Lincoln Day Dinner address.

State Autonomy Threatened

Continuance of a policy which he described as "spend, waste, borrow and tax," Mr. Bricker added, will eventually result in "the loss of autonomy of the State Governments, because they will lose their financial independence." Then industry will reach a point, he said, where it cannot meet tax requirements and ownership of private enterprise will pass to the Government.

"New Deal fiscal policies," he continued, "would be the adverse effect on our participation in postwar international affairs.

"Time and time again I have said that the United States should take her place in a co-operative organization among sovereign nations after this war. We want no super government, no central world authority over us.

"An international co-operative organization, whatever precise form it may take, can solve the problems which lead to war and fulfill the hopes of our people for a peaceful and better world. But if the New Deal fiscal policies are continued, our participation in international reconstruction and co-operation is doomed to failure. A nation which builds its own financial house upon the shifting sand will be too weak to help build an international house upon a solid rock."

His Postwar Tax Policy

Mr. Bricker, for his part, offered a postwar tax policy which, he said, should rest on these six principles:

1. Simplification of tax laws and regulations including reports and returns.
2. Stability in tax laws and regulations to enable business to map out constructive future programs without constant fear of changes and new theories being adopted.
3. Adherence to the principle that the taxing power exists primarily for the purpose of raising necessary revenue and does not exist to be used as an undercover method of effecting social changes.
4. Adoption of tax measures which will leave adequate sources of revenue available to states and local governments to enable them to maintain their financial independence.
5. Strict adherence to fiscal and tax policies which will stimulate and encourage venture capital and private enterprise to provide jobs in private employment.
6. A reduction in federal taxes as soon as possible after victory.

"I offer to you," he concluded, "no utopian picture of ease with abundant money for all raised by borrowing from ourselves. The task confronting us is a difficult one, but courage, hard work and a great faith will carry us through."

'How to Outlive a Battle'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Army is compiling a textbook on how to outlive a battle, drawing for material upon the experience of its men in the field, from Privates to Generals.

Here are some of the ideas collected by the War Department:

From an infantry Private in Sicily: "Don't gawk. Several times German planes pretended that they were involved in a dogfight to gain the attention of the ground troops. Then they swooped down on a strafing run."

From an operations report: "Never allow men to lie prone and passive under enemy fire. . . . the familiar expression 'dig or die' has been greatly overworked. Attacking troops must not be allowed to dig in until they have secured their final objective. If they dig in when momentarily stopped by enemy fire it will take dynamite to blast them from their holes and resume the advance."

An infantry Lieutenant in Sicily, stressing the value of hand-to-hand fighting: "A German officer tried to capture the Lieutenant's bazooka man, but the latter gave the German an uppercut and then killed him with his helmet.

A general officer reporting from Attu: Japanese infiltration tactics can be offset by a system of "anti-termite" patrols organized behind our own lines to protect artillery, command posts and supply lines. The General said, "Wherever troops know that these friendly patrols are behind them fire in their rear will mean to them simply that our patrols are exterminating the infiltrating Japs. This feeling was well expressed by Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest (Confederate Cavalry commander in the Civil War) when one of his staff officers approached him in great excitement and said, 'General, the enemy is in our rear.' Forrest calmly replied, 'If they're in our'n, we must be in their'n.'"

The First Division warning of new tricks in booby traps in Tunisia: "A Luger pistol was found lying on the ground. An American infantry Lieutenant carefully tied a long cord to it and then, getting into a hole, pulled it to him and put it in his pocket. Later in the day while examining the pistol he attempted to remove the magazine. The explosion killed the Lieutenant and two other men and wounded six soldiers."

Access to News Urged by Cooper

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11 (AP)—Prompt, factual news interchanged freely among all peoples is the great guarantee of peace, said Kent Cooper, executive director and general manager of the Associated Press, Feb. 8.

Speaking at the launching of the Liberty ship Saminver, which was sponsored by Mrs. Cooper, the head of the world wide news organization urged guarantees in the peace treaties "that there shall be unimpeded interchange of news all over the world and equal access to news all over the world by all peoples."

He told the guests and workers at the launching in the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc.:

"If the true spirit of our country in its attitude toward the world is really understood, then not only these ships but their cargoes and passengers will be cordially welcomed in every port and in every land. That cannot happen if any government is permitted to control news channels—to color the news to its own uses and against other nations."

Use for Peanut Shells

Waste peanut hulls can be processed and made into a substitute for cork.

Cassino Stand Foiled Allied Plan at Anzio

Continued from Page 1

through at Cassino within a week to 10 days after the landing. Such a break-through on schedule would have permitted the rejoining of the Fifth Army directly in front of Rome. The landing is 21 days old today and the Germans still hold Cassino.

It was this successful German resistance at Cassino which gave them the chance to try for elimination of the beachhead and which spoiled the Allied plan.

The landing should, in the theory of the plan, have induced the Germans to abandon Cassino and race back to Rome to evade the threat of encirclement. Instead, they virtually ignored the beachhead threat until they had reinforced the Cassino line. Then they set methodically about the task of laying siege to the beachhead.

Serious Problem for Allies

That process developed during the week to the point where it must have posed for the Allied High Command a serious question whether the beachhead were worth holding. Like Tobruk, it had become a thorn in the enemy's flank around which he had successfully raised a callous. Its purpose was to provide an opportunity for an easier approach to Rome for the main forces of the Fifth Army. It had failed in that purpose. Was the position worth the cost of trying to hold? Against that was another question as to whether it could be abandoned without undue loss, both in prestige and in forces committed.

Clearly, the setback below Rome could be remedied only by the commitment of more Allied forces than had been assigned to the task. Such a commitment might play dangerously into German hands by weakening the forces available for the invasion.

The answer presumably would be in the negative. There is a firm commitment to the Channel invasion, which has the first claim on all British and American war resources. To compromise that commitment would have dangerous implications, political as well as military.

Vindication in Pacific

The Pacific has just provided a sweeping vindication of the basic Anglo-American strategic concept of concentrating, even at great risk, on the main task. The Marshall Islands success was won at the price of resisting similar pressure to commit forces to secondary operations. The forces which triumphed so swiftly and surely at Kwajalein easily might have been expended on subsidiary objectives if all the pressures applied during the past two years on the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff had diverted them from their main purpose.

The result is that the Allies now hold the gateway to the Channel which leads straight through the mandated islands to the Philippines and the China Coast. With that lesson in thought, it is unlikely that any pressure, either German or domestic, will cause a digression from the invasion plan.

But the Germans were paying a price as well for their attempt to cause such a diversion in Italy. The divisions they had in Italy well could have made the difference between success and failure in the Dnieper Bend. They gambled on being able to hold it with a force which events prove was too small for the task.

Nikopol contained 60 per cent of their source of manganese supplies. This week they lost Nikopol and probably two substantial armies because of it. Ten divisions trapped below Cherkassy certainly are doomed to surrender or annihilation. Another seven divisions, at the least, are routed and surrounded above Nikopol. This undoubtedly is more strength than everything the Germans have in Italy. They have spent it to save their main source of manganese and spent it for nothing.

U. S. Big Butter Producer

The United States produced more than 2,000,000,000 pounds of butter in 1943.

Wider Control in Italy Given Badoglio by Allies

Continued from Page 1

ating under the Allied Control Commissions, will apparently still be on hand to advise the Italian regime. Allied Military Government will continue to function in the combat zones.

Two specific conditions are provided in the declaration:

1. That the administration, central and local, should be carried on by officials of proven good faith and Allied sympathies.
2. That the transfer should involve no commitment to the present administration after the capture of Rome.

General Wilson declares that "the eradication of fascism and the restoration of freedom of speech and of the press to the Italian people" was an original aim of the AMG, and that the Italians should be given the earliest opportunity, after their liberation, to "enjoy the free institutions which are an inherent part of political democracy."

But in a significant passage he adds:

"Wherever the success of Allied arms made it possible, the vast majority of Italians repudiated fascism in all its forms and manifestations."

The transfer gave the Italian Government administrative power over the mainland territory south from the northern borders of Salerno, Potenza, and Bari Provinces, and over the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

An area of approximately 30,000 square miles with a population estimated up to 10,500,000. Premier Badoglio previously had exercised control only over Sardinia and four provinces in the "heel" of the Italian peninsula.

General Wilson's statement specifically expected the strategic Mediterranean islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa and said that military necessity required the Allied Military Government to retain control of the area adjacent to the battlelines.

In the territory turned over to the Italians, Allied Military Government representatives will remain on duty to provide advice and guidance.

Lieut. Gen. Frank N. Mason-MacFarlane, Deputy President of the Allied Control Commission, said this was "the first major step toward handing back to the Italians the government of their own territory and on its success depends the speed and extent to which we will be able to make successive transfers."

[The Associated Press reported the fusion of the ACC and AMG. Under the consolidation, a number of new key officials have been added. Henry F. Grady, former San Francisco steamship official, has been named to head the ACC economic section, and Samuel Reber, United States diplomatic representative who assisted Robert Murphy, American Minister to French North Africa, becomes chief of the ACC political section.]

The ACC is specifically empowered to carry out the terms of the armistice, act as a channel between the United Nations and the Italian government and ensure the "effective use of Italian resources in the common war."

The ACC is also delegated the task of seeing that "opportunity is given to the people of Italy to develop their potlitical activities in an atmosphere of fairness and freedom." It assumes this task in a somewhat improved political situation.

The six political parties which compose the "free Italy's" formal, political organization have composed a number of their differences in the past two weeks.

They have arrived at a temporary formula recognizing the "Giunta Esecutiva"—an executive group composed of delegates from all of them—as a co-operative instrument in current Italian politics.

Left-wing members of these political groups were at first in favor of declaring themselves as the rightful government of Italy. But more moderate councils have prevailed.

This does not mean that the six Liberal-Left parties in Southern Italy have shelved their opposition to the Badoglio regime. In fact, their wish to see it ousted is somewhat stronger than before.

The Badoglio Administration is, in fact, the constitutional government of King Victor Emmanuel. His pronouncements emerge as royal decrees.

But, as one talks with Italians in all walks of life, it becomes clear that there is a widespread distaste for the monarchy and for all that it has been associated with in the past.

The majority of people, however, seem to clearly feel that political events have been running on a scale which is beyond their control. And even the Giunta Esecutiva takes the line that its real work will begin after the fall of Rome when Marshal Badoglio fulfills his promise to resign.

Meanwhile Marshal Badoglio has made further attempts to obtain the services of some of the party leaders for his own government.

In this he has largely failed. Few of them will have anything to do with control of Italian affairs so long as the King is on the throne. They are constantly making anti-monarchial representations to the ACC.

Even the royal decree restoring freedom to the Jews in Italy is regarded more as an act of the occupation authorities than an autochthonous development from within the Badoglio regime.

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Deferment Cuts Hit Special Fields

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An already serious shortage of trained engineers and natural scientists in war-production plants and elsewhere on the civilian front canont fail to be increased to what may be alarming proportions by the Selective Service System's new ruling sharply curtailing the number of deferments of college students in these fields, educators say.

Effective Feb. 15, the natural scientific and specialized fields of study in which undergraduate students may be deferred are to be cut from 22 to five. These five are: chemistry engineering, geology, geophysics, and physics. The national quota of students who may be occupationally deferred at any one time by reason of their study in any of these five fields has been cut to 10,000. Those who are already deferred and who will graduate before July 1, 1944, are not included in this number.

"We must not forget to think of mobilization in a great sweep, realizing that we are now in America in one particular phase of the induction of manpower," Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, Director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of the War Manpower Commission, said in an interview.

Need Replacements

"In the [natural] sciences and engineering up to now the nation has been drawing as far as possible on individuals whose peacetime work has seemed less essential to the war effort than that of certain other individuals. Now the Army and Navy must not only develop to the size determined, but replacements must be found for those who are being eliminated from the service for some reason. Thus, there must be a reaching back further and further into our reserves. We have now come to a point at which the number deferred must be drastically reduced. But even under these conditions it must be remembered that America's military might depends on war production, and engineers and [natural] scientists are needed to maintain this production," he said.

According to the new Selective Service regulations, an undergraduate student majoring in one of the five listed fields who will graduate after July 1, 1944, may be deferred if in the opinion of his college he gives promise of successfully completing his course within 24 months of the date of his certification and also is certified by the National Roster as coming within the national quota of 10,000.

The Roster apportions this quita among various schools and colleges, according to current registration figures. The preprofessional student when applying for deferment, therefore, must already have been accepted for professional work by a professional school or college which will have room for him within its deferment quota. He must also be within 24 months of completing his preprofessional work at the time of application.

Must Use Wisdom

Dr. Carmichael, speaking as an educator, expressed his personal opinion that this policy, essential as it is to the Army and Navy in need of manpower on an unprecedented scale, must be administered with great wisdom if it is to do the least possible harm to war production on the home front.

"One of our greatest industries —a nationwide organization entirely converted to war production —has at present unfilled jobs for 600 engineers." He told story after story to illustrate how hard up industrial organizations are for technicians. Students in the last leg of their engineering courses are offered outstanding jobs by so many firms that in some colleges they come to a saturation point and even refuse to be interviewed by anyone else, he said. Some heads of big industry declare themselves at their wits' end to safeguard their output without more men in production who are engineers or chemists, it was stated. Imperfections and other forms of waste are increasingly traced to shortage of technical personnel.

Asked if the shortage will be eased by Army and Navy discharges, Dr. Carmichael said that for the present it would not be, even should the returned servicemen include those who have had wartime training in the technical fields.

"The Army and Navy training programs in the natural sciences, although most excellent and wisely conceived, are nonetheless not complete engineering or natural science programs for industry, so these men will need supplementary training before they can be thoroughly useful to industry," he said.

Although the Roster is concerned with deferments in the five natural scientific fields mentioned above and in some preprofessional fields, Dr. Carmichael spoke with some anxiety of a wartime and postwar shortage the nation would almost inevitably face in other fields as well.

"We are creating a tremendous deficit of trained individuals in America," he declared. "This deficit must at some time, either during the war or in the postwar years, have to be made up. It is greatest in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities, because the Army and Navy programs, which have come to be almost the exclusive programs for training young men, have correctly been developed for training in the applied natural sciences specifically adapted to war-service needs."

He also referred to statements made by Raymond Walters, President of the University of Cincinnati in articles recently published in School and Society, and in The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which call attention to "dangerous aspects" in the decrease in the number of students entering agricultural courses and teachers training schools.

Public School Outlook

"Most startling" Dr. Walters calls the enrollment figures indicating the drop in those taking teacher-training, "showing that the war is endangering the public schools by diminishing the supply of prospective teachers."

While, according to Dr. Walters, "the torch of the liberal tradition is being carried by women students in co-educational colleges and colleges for women," women are not, so far, in Dr. Carmichael's opinion, entering the technical and natural scientific courses in such numbers that they can be counted on materially to help decrease the dangerous shortage in these five fields.

"They have gone into chemistry to some extent," he said, "but it is difficult to interest them in the other war-science fields," and he cited the case of a first-class coeducational engineering department in a college "where living and teaching conditions for its women are particularly pleasant," which had only six women students in it, and added that, judging from the facts so far, the nation cannot look to the women to help make up the deficit of trained natural scientific and technical personnel.

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N. Y. C. Approves $50,000 For Delinquent Boys' Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—A preliminary appropriation of $50,000 for a Youth Center at the Lavanburg Corner House on Manhattan's East Side, to which delinquent boys under 16 will be remanded by the Domestic Relations Court pending disposition of their cases, has been unanimously approved by the Board of Estimate.

Remodeling of the building, a modern eight-story structure, will be completed within a few weeks. The Court will then send boys there who ordinarily would have gone to the Manhattan Shelter of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and youths from Brooklyn who in the past have been remanded to the Brooklyn Shelter of the S. P. C. C. in Schermerhorn Street.

Girls formerly sent to the Manhattan Shelter, which was the target of severe criticism in a recent joint report by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigations, and the Domestic Relations Court, will be remanded to the Brooklyn institution, which will also continue to serve as a shelter for Brooklyn girls.

The Youth Center will be under the direction of a youth center administrative committee, whose 18 members, comprising equal numbers of representatives of the Jewish, Roman Catholic, and Protestant faiths, were named by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia early this week.

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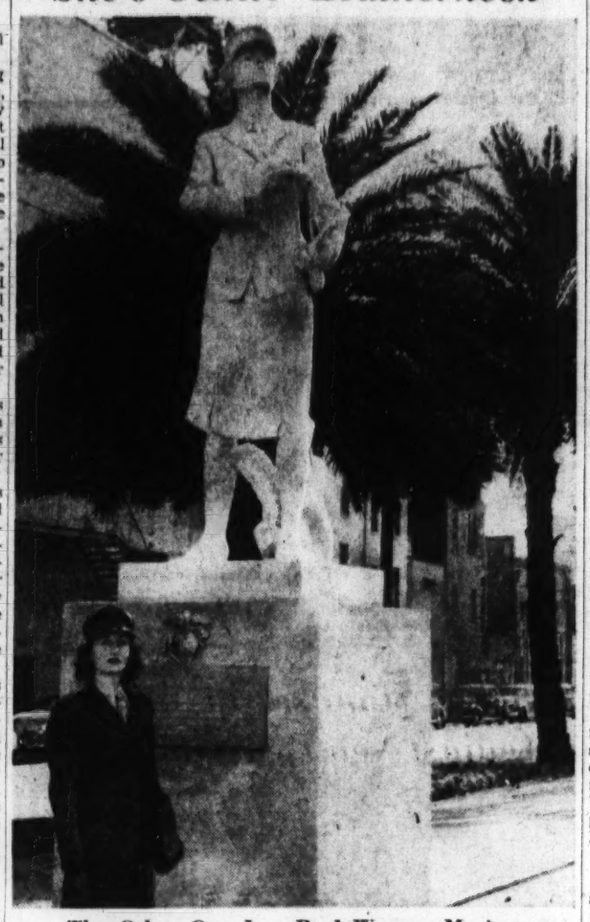
Lincoln Day Program To Swing Over World

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President, speaking from Springfield, Ill., and the Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking from London, will participate in a Lincoln's Day program to be radiocast throughout the world by the Office of War Information and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The program, announced by OWI, is scheduled for 10 to 10:30 a. m. (Eastern War Time) this coming Saturday.

The original program will be short-waved from 10 New York stations and from London to North, Central and South Africa, Europe, the Near East, India, the Far East, Iran, Iraq, and New Zealand. The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs will rebroadcast the program with Spanish translation to South America.

She's Gentle 'Leatherneck'



The Other One Is a Real Woman Marine

Statue recently dedicated by people of New Orleans, La., to "the women of America." It is the contributed work of the Mexican-born sculptor, Enrique Alferez.

New Orleans Honors Women In U. S. Services With Statue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11—Appreciation of the part being played by women in the armed services is expressed by the people of New Orleans in a new and unusual statue showing the figure of a woman marine, and dedicated to "the women of America." All material and work on this monument were gifts.

The recently dedicated statue shows a member of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve. It stands at Elk's Place, and represents a long-limbed, lithe woman with head proudly uplifted. She is a corporal serving as "a flight checker" and holds pad and binoculars.

The inscription at the base of the 15-foot white limestone and mortar statue, which stands against a background of tall palms, reads: "Dedicated by the People of New Orleans to the Women of America, The Marine Corps Women's Reserve, in recognition of the patriotic service rendered their country, Nov. 10, 1934." It was dedicated on the 168th anniversary of the Marine Corps.

Meanwhile, the relative scarcity of snow this winter launched some delving into the records for comparison.

Official records of the Weather Bureau showed that the heaviest fall of snow at Boston in any one storm was 16.5 inches on Feb. 20 and 21, 1921.

The heaviest fall in any winter in Boston was in 1873-74 when official fall was 96.4 inches, Bureau records showed.

The least amount of snow fall in the records of any one winter in Boston was five inches in 1936-37, most of which fell in the month of November, further search disclosed.

In 1943, the daily measurement of the depth of snow on Boston Common showed 17.5 inches on Jan. 31. In February of 1943, as contrasted with this year, there were only two minor snow storms when a total of four and one half inches fell, the records showed.

Final Action on Subsidies Awaited by Labor Leaders

Continued from Page 1

cans which has been running Congress almost since the 1942 elections were in full control of the Senate, and Administration forces made only token resistance after having been beaten back on their original compromise proposal on Wednesday.

Separation of Powers

An air of unreality hung about the antisubsidy proceedings, however, in keeping with the over-all situation. Few measures have illustrated more clearly the effect of the separation of powers between executive and legislative, whereby Congress strongly favors one thing and the White House another with the prospect of indefinite prolongation of the whole controversy.

It is generally assumed that Congress cannot override a presidential veto by the necessary two thirds, and that hence food subsidies will be continued.

Another curiosity of the situation is that the Bankhead bill explicitly provides for subsidies on soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts and the like, although the ostensible purpose of its backers is to eliminate consumer subsidies.

An amendment yesterday by Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho also exempted domestic wool, sugar beets, and sugar cane from the proposed subsidy ban.

One argument for continuing these subsidies on vegetable fats and domestic sugars, is that without them a rise in prices would throw existing controls over animal fats and imported sugar into confusion. The Farm Bloc inferentially concedes the validity of this argument.

Compromise Defeated

It rejects, however, the parallel argument of the Administration that a rise in consumer prices on other subsidized foods would throw controls over workers' wages, and the Little Steel stabilization formula into confusion.

Organized labor is jealously watching the protracted subsidy struggle, and if Mr. Roosevelt's veto of the prospective congressional action does not hold there is every likelihood of a general wage increase demand.

By a coincidence, vegetable oils and fats from peanuts and soybeans are widely grown in Alabama, the State from which Senator John H. Bankhead, who is leading the fight against other food subsidies, comes.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio introduced a compromise proposal yesterday, limiting food subsidy expenditures to $950,000,000 annually, which was defeated 63 to 15. Senator Taft comes from an industrialized state and is caught in a crossfire between strong Ohio consumer groups and farm groups.

Senator Taft has pointed to the indefinite merry-go-round nature of the controversy and has urged that the affair be halted by a compromise. The vote against his proposal was decisive.

Prices of Milk

The increased retail milk price written into the Senate bill yesterday was a foretaste, opponents argue, of the kind of cost of living upheaval that would follow if other food subsidies were withdrawn. Advocates of the bill minimize the higher costs, however, and argue that consumers can pay them anyway.

The milk amendment would ban dairy subsidies and provides that the price in the market would have to be high enough to cover all production costs, so as to put the dairy farmer on a competitive basis with industries in his region. Thus in a war plant area, the dairyman would be required to put milk high enough so as to compensate for the high cost of labor.

Final action on the Bankhead bill was delayed by consideration of the amendment by Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont putting subsidies on a basis of need, or charity.

The theory would be that subsidies would be removed, save for families of low incomes, utilizing a system similar to the old stamp plan.

'Wasp Wagon' Takes First Public Bow

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11 (AP)—Already a veteran of three major campaigns, the Army's "wasp wagon" took its first public bow yesterday.

The newest mobile antiaircraft weapon, known to ordnance as the M-16, is a swift half-trac vehicle carrying a cluster of four .50 caliber Browning machine guns geared together for a firepower up to 2,000 shots a minute.

Capt. Robb W. James of the Cleveland Ordnance District operated the four-pronged turret, and fired several bursts. The turret can be operated in all directions and from vertical to 10 degrees below horizontal.

Col. H. M. Reedall, ordnance District Chief, said the weapon can be fired while the half-trac is traveling 30 miles an hour.

Part of Plane That Crashed In South Found

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11 (AP)—The Coast Guard reported today that drag lines had located part of an American Airlines transcontinental plane that crashed into the Mississippi River last night.

A radio message from patrol boats to headquarters here said merely "piece of plane found." Later contact with the boat said it "definitely" was part of the plane.

The Coast Guard and U. S. Army engineers were conducting the search in a 22-foot channel 15 miles below Memphis where an employee of the Engineers said he saw the ship crash and explode.

Plane Flying Low

Several crewmen with the U. S. engineers reported hearing the plane flying low overhead and one said he saw it hit the water and sink seconds after being enveloped in flames.

Charley Williams, watchman for an engineer's crew, said the plane hit the water about 50 or 75 yards from his barge and that "something exploded—it sounded like when you light a skyrocket."

When Mr. Williams and Foreman W. R. Wellborn reached the scene by boat, they found no trace of the big plane, which was en route from Los Angeles to New York. Mr. Williams said the plane was on its course for the Memphis airport.

Some Servicemen

At least 10 of the 21 passengers aboard the plane, flight No. 2, which stopped at Dallas and Little Rock, were members of the armed forces. The three crewmen were Capt. D. B. Francis, First Officer R. R. Majors and Stewardess Dovie Holybee, all based at Fort Worth. All 24 persons aboard are believed to have perished.

Weather conditions at the time the plane reported itself near the river—seven minutes before due in Memphis—were described as "scattered, broken clouds" with the temperature near freezing.

The list of passengers aboard the plane, as given out by the American Airlines in New York, included Lieut. Carl Warren Rasmussen of Caribou, Maine.

Bolivian Regime Reported Ousted

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 11 (AP)—The newspaper La Hora said today it had received a private but unconfirmed report that the recently established Nationalist Government of Gualberto Villarroel in Bolivia had been ousted in a counterrevolution and the leaders jailed.

The newspaper's information was similar to the radiocast by the Santiago station, Radio Agricultura, last night.

[In Buenos Aires, Argentina, Adolfo Costa Durels, the Bolivian Ambassador to Argentina, said he had received no official information concerning reports of a revolution in Bolivia. There were indications that telephone communications with the Bolivian Capital had been interrupted.]

The Villarroel Government seized power from President Penaranda in a coup d'etat on Dec. 20. It had been unable to obtain recognition of any country except Argentina.

Alliteration Hums In Alaskan Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — Victor and Vance Samuel, brothers living at remote Bethel on the Kuskokwim River, liked the alliteration of their first names and carried it through on their respective families.

The result: the 13 children bear these names—Virl, Vina, Vadie, Viola, Virgil and Virlen in Victor's family; Van, Vera, Vandel, Varnel, Vernon, Vester and Violet in Vance's family.

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House Initiates Move to Give Navy Chaplains Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The House has initiated a move to get recognition and status for Navy chaplains commensurate with the important religious work they are doing in the war.

Through the efforts of Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, Protestant, and Representative Michael J. Bradley (D) of Pennsylvania, a Roman Catholic, it has voted to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a chief of chaplains with the permanent rank of Captain, a wartime rank of Rear Admiral and a definite tenure of four years.

At the present time, religious affairs of the Navy are administered by Capt. R. D. Workman, who is, in effect, only an adviser to the Chief of Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Chaplains in the Army have their own corps headed by a Brigadier General.

Passage of the bill was hailed by Dr. Arthur S. Devan, Director of the General Commission of Army and Navy Chaplains, representing 29 Protestant church bodies, as a "very valuable step."

The Commission had hoped to get a bureau of chaplains set up on a par with other naval bureaus, but found in impossible at this time because of Navy opposition.

After the Commission's move was opposed by Navy spokesmen, the Navay Affairs Committee, the bill was modified to provide a chief of chaplains whose duties will include "investigation into the qualifications of candidates for appointment as acting chaplains and chaplains and general co-ordination and supervision of the work of chaplains." His work will continue under the chief of naval personnel.

The House was told during consideration of the bill that the Navy today has 1,809 chaplains out of an authorized strength of 2,100. At the beginning of the war, it had only 104.

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Whole Family Bound Closer By Music

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The best thing in our lives is that we share our deepest interests."

This is Gaby Casadésus' answer to those who shook their heads in solemn warning some years ago when Gaby L'Hôte, winner of the Prix Pages at the Paris Conservatoire, announced that she and Robert Casadésus, gifted young pianist and composer, were to be married.

They first met in a classroom of the Conservatoire, where he came, bringing a manuscript to his teacher, Professor Diemer, celebrated pupil of Liszt. She had just finished her lesson when he came in and Professor Diemer introduced them. The manuscript was a recently completed two-piano work, so the teacher suggested the two students sit down and play it for him. Their playing went smoothly and their friendship and subsequent marriage have continued to bring out harmony.

Far from being a drawback, Gaby and Robert Casadésus find their common interest in music an enriching factor in their lives, and one, of course, which they are able to share with their children. Not one, but three pianos are included in the furnishings of their home at Princeton, N. J. "Madame Gaby" devotes three hours a day to practice despite all of the demands of household duties. Her husband sometimes works a steady eight hours with a short, brisk walk now and then the only break. Fifteen-year-old Jean, also a Paris prize-winner, like his mother, must have his three-hour practice and this he works in before and after school hours at Lawrenceville, near by. He hopes to carry on the Casadésus tradition, and for him practicing is fun.

Larry Gordon

There is always joy in music at "The Barracks," home of Robert and Gaby L'Hôte Casadésus, distinguished French pianists, in Princeton, N. J. They are shown together (lower left) at the piano, discussing the interpretation of a composition—perhaps one of those they include in their two-piano programs. Their neighbor, Albert Einstein, the eminent physicist (upper left), takes pleasure in playing the violin and often comes in for an evening of music. He is shown preparing to play with Mrs. Casadésus, an interested friend, in the background. Mr. Casadésus (upper right) explains a point to his two sons, Guy, the younger, and Jean, the elder, who expect to carry on the musical tradition of the Casadésus family.

Guy's Piano Due Later

His younger brother, Guy, although he plays both violin and piano exceptionally well, is at the stage where reading "The Three Musketeers" and planning big adventure seem much more important to him than painstaking efforts toward perfecting finger technique, so he does not tax the endurance of their musical instruments.

The youngest member of the family is blonde, 20-month-old Thérèse. Her vocabulary is limited to "non" in French and "cooky" in English, but she has a remarkable ear for music. When her Daddy stops in the middle of playing a one-finger version of "Sur le pont d'Avignon" for her benefit, little Thérèse will finish it up, carrying the melody all by herself in clear, true tones.

The Casadesuses live in "The Barracks," Princeton's oldest Revolutionary house, where one of their neighbors and good friends is the eminent physicist, Albert Einstein. When he comes in for an evening, he usually brings along his violin. Then, with Gaby or Robert Casadésus at the piano, he plays his favorite music—usually the old composers, Handel, Mozart, and Bach, with an occasional composition by Casadésus himself. Not long ago a second violin was included in one of these impromptu concerts, for Zino Francescatti was also a guest and played with Mr. Einstein.

Music Draws Friends

Such occasions as these illustrate, Mrs. Casadésus points out, how music binds not only the family but its friends close in a common interest and enjoyment. Playing may be their work, but it is their play, too.

Gaby Casadésus, who often presents two-piano programs with her husband in concert engagements, began her study with her mother, who was a teacher of piano at the Conservatory of Algiers, studying with her for 10 years until she was awarded the Prix Pages. Her husband's first piano lessons were given him by his aunt, Rose Casadésus, celebrated Parisian concert pianist. His uncle, Francis Casadésus, composer-conductor, was the first director of the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau. Another uncle, Henri-Gustav, was founder of the Society of Ancient Instruments, and a third, Marcel, was a cellist of international note before World War I. In France the name Casadésus is as familiar in music circles as that of J. P. Morgan in American finance.

Compositions Left Abroad

When Robert Casadésus sailed for America in 1940 to fill concert engagements, he left behind in Paris the fruition of his life's work as a composer. Not one of his compositions has been heard of since, with the exception of an early work, the American edition of which had previously been printed. He has completed 10 new works since coming to America.

Constantly re-engaged by almost every major orchestra from Boston to San Francisco and from Minneapolis to Mexico City, he is now almost as well known in this country as he was in his native France. But the concerts to which he looks forward most are those he plays with his wife. Each city to which they go opens opportunities for adventure, new discoveries in art galleries and museums, and nearly every concert tour together means a new art treasure for their home.

Each summer they go to the Berkshires in New England where they teach master classes in piano at "Fontainebleau"—a bit of France they have transplanted in America.

Finds a Way to Cheer the Boys

By Lenice Ingram Bacon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you should happen to be at the Buddie's Club—that much-alive and popular Greater Boston U. S. O. Service Center for enlisted men, located on the Boston Common—some Wednesday afternoon, you might catch a glimpse of the "Card-Lady." For, once a week, rain or shine, heat or sleet, this little brown-eyed, white-haired woman, who prefers to be known as the "Card-Lady," comes to make her contribution—bringing with her tangible evidence that she is "doing something for the boys."

And, if you were one of those "boys," just dropping in for a bit of relaxation—a soldier, a sailor, a flier or a marine, a long way from home—you would be interested in the contents of her box. It contains from 50 to 75 calendar-greeting-cards, which she herself has made and decorated. Neatly packed, the cards are enclosed in envelopes, together with a bit of note paper—ready to be sent to far-away friends or to the folks back home.

These cards of greeting go all over the world, for they are just as popular with the boys from England, Australia and elsewhere as with our own U. S. A. boys.

When a new collection is placed on the service desk they disappear in a surprisingly short time. While on duty as a senior hostess, I noticed, as the boys came to the desk for stationery or information, how the bright little cards caught their eye and they stopped to examine them.

Cards Well Liked

"Would you like one?" I asked a sailor.

"How much are they?" he inquired.

"Oh, nothing," I replied, "A little lady makes them for you boys."

"You mean they're free?" he asked.

I replied that they were, and there was real appreciation in his voice as he said, "I'd like her address for I want to thank her."

Then a soldier inquired, "Who is it that makes these? They're really artistic. I was a commercial artist in civilian life, and I know how much work and care must go into them."

The "Card-Lady" does not expect thanks from these busy boys, but she does receive letters from some of them from time to time.

She uses white cards of about two by three inches in size, and to these small calendar pads are attached. The decorations are of cut-out designs most carefully and thoughtfully applied. For, as she says, "Everything on them means something."

One "batch" of cards which proved especially popular disappeared as if by magic. Decorated as they were with tiny cut-outs of cats and puppies, most of them were picked up by married men in the service and sent to their children back home.

Tags for Dancing Parties

There are also tags which she brings for the Saturday afternoon dancing parties at the Club. With the addition of a little silk cord, which she makes from heavy mercerized thread, they serve as introduction tags upon which the boys and the junior hostesses write their names, besides giving to these informal dances a party touch. Recently she has brought a new type of greeting card—"her own make"—pastel-colored paper folded to form a container into which she says, "A billet-doux or snapshot may be tucked."

Her dark eyes are always smiling and her low, little laugh was infectious as she said: "Some folks think it funny that I spend my time making the cards. But I say, 'That's all right if they think it a foolish thing.' Some folks knit and some make bandages. I used to make sweaters and crochet helmets during the first World War, but I can't do that now, and this is very pleasant and satisfying work. It's something that I can do."

Novelty Fare for Midwinter Parties

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

February is the traditional holiday month, the gayest party time of the year. We find ourselves asking friends to drop in more often than ever, and that's the cue for some new party refreshment ideas.

In brisk weather, after a holiday sleigh ride, a skating party, a hike, or just a walk home from the Red Cross, nothing seems to taste better than some sandwiches or little cookies or cakes and something hot to drink—hot soup, cocoa, or spiced cider. So here are some fresh angles on the sandwich situation and on recipes for "something hot." There's no set menu rule. Just mix them up as you like.

SOMETHING HOT TO DRINK

Hot Spiced Cider

4 cups sweet apple cider
8 whole cloves
1 teaspoon allspice
1 tablespoon broken stick cinnamon

Put all ingredients in a saucepan, heat mixture to boiling point. Strain cider and serve it hot. Serves 4.

French Chocolate

3 squares chocolate
½ cup sugar
1 cup water
4 cups milk, scalded
Dash of salt

Flake chocolate, add sugar and water, cook gently over boiling water 15 minutes or longer. Stir in hot milk and serve at once. Serves 6.

Hot Juices, Bouillons

For quick hot drinks serve any of following: Hot tomato or vegetable juice; hot grapefruit juice with a dash of cloves; hot clam bouillon, hot tomato bouillon; hot tomato and clam bouillon half, and half; hot consommé; hot lemonade.

MORE PARTY FARE

Sandwiches:

Peanut Butter Combinations—Peanut butter with honey, or dried ground fruits, or jam, or marmalade, or shredded carrots and pickles.

Eggs—In combination with celery, cabbage, chopped pickle or onion and salad dressing. Chopped hard-cooked egg, peanuts, celery, and mayonnaise.

Leftover Baked Beans—Mashed, moistened with tomato juice, or catsup or onion juice.

Fruit Butters or Cottage Cheese—Mixed with horseradish or pickles or jelly.

Ribbon Sandwiches—Put three or more slices of bread together with a soft filling between slices. (Alternate slices of light and dark bread.) Wrap large sandwiches in a damp cloth, press under a light weight and cut them in ¼-inch slices just before serving. See recipe below for candy stripe sandwiches.

Toast Asia

½ cup butter or margarine
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 cup firmly packed light brown sugar
1 loaf unsliced white bread

Cream butter and cinnamon. Add sugar and cream thoroughly. With sharp knife, cut loaf in half horizontally and remove crusts from lower half; then cut into 16 1-inch squares, down to within ¼-inch of bottom. Don't throw away upper half! Spread sugar mixture between rows of squares and on bottom, sides and top of loaf so each square is completely coated. Then place on baking sheet. Just before serving, bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 to 12 minutes, or until bubbling and brown. Serve with hot beverage.

Ginger Surprise Muffins

1 egg
½ cup molasses
½ cup sour milk
1 cup and 2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ cup shortening, melted
Applesauce, or apple butter, or jam or jelly

Beat egg slightly, add molasses and sour milk. Sift dry ingredients together. Make a well in dry ingredients, pour in liquid ingredients, and stir until mixture is just moistened. Put mixture in greased muffin tins, adding a tablespoon of jam, or jelly, etc., to each muffin cup when a quarter filled. Continue filling muffin tins ⅔ full. Bake 20 to 25 minutes in a moderate oven (375° F.). Makes 12 small or 8 large muffins. Serve with a hot beverage.

Filled Butterscotch Brownies

½ cup margarine or shortening
½ cup brown sugar
1 egg, well beaten
1½ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup blanched, chopped almonds
½ to ¾ cup chopped dates
2 tablespoons sugar

Cream shortening, add brown sugar, beating until smooth and creamy. Mix and sift flour, salt and baking powder. Stir into creamed mixture alternately with well-beaten egg. Mix dates, almonds and sugar. Spread half of batter in well-greased 8-inch square pan, sprinkle on almond mixture and spread rest of batter on top. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 35 minutes, or until lightly browned. Allow to stand for 5 minutes, then cut into squares and remove from pan to cake rack to cool.

Candy-Stripe Sandwiches

6 slices white bread
6 slices whole wheat bread
⅓ to ½ pound margarine (or butter)

Grated Carrot Filling

2 cups grated carrots
¼ cup finely chopped nuts
¼ cup salad dressing
2 tablespoons tart pickle relish

Combine ingredients and season to taste.

Cottage Cheese Filling

½ cup cottage cheese
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper

Combine ingredients and season to taste.

Arrange white and whole wheat bread in rows. Spread with butter or margarine. On 3 slices of white bread spread one half of carrot filling. Top each with a slice of whole wheat bread, spread side down. Spread top side with butter or margarine. Spread with cottage cheese, and top each with white bread, spread side down. Spread with butter or margarine. Spread with remaining carrot filling and top with remaining whole wheat bread, spread side down. Wrap securely in waxed paper. Chill. To serve, slice in ½-inch slices.

Thrifty Stitches Save Boys' Suits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The boy's suit will last longer if it is stitched, stayed, and reinforced before it has ripped, stretched, or worn thin. Buy mercerized cotton thread, buttonhole twist, cotton twill tape, rayon seam tape, bias binding tape, and good firm muslin—all as near the color of the suit as possible. Now re-stitch seams (where thread is weak in wartime) and pockets which any normal boy needs double or triple-stitched.

Use the buttonhole twist to make bars at the ends of pockets—inspect prewar high-priced suits to see how a bar-tacked pocket looks. If the new suit has this rayon bar showing on the right side, see if extra tape or muslin is attached on the wrong side to protect the suit material itself—if not present, attach pieces.

Bridle Stays Important

Use thin, light-weight linen-and-cotton mixture preshrunk tape to make "bridle stays," attached to the interlining, each extending from collar along the roll of the rever almost down to the first buttonhole to keep the roll of the rever from stretching and the coat-front from sagging and hanging unevenly. In better garments, you can feel bridle-stays already present.

Stretch arm-hole seam to see if already stayed—if not, then sew twill tape over seams to keep from stretching out of shape—especially important in soft, stretchy material such as flannel or reworked wool. Use a thin tape where cotton twill would be too bunglesome.

If seam allowances are less than three-eighths inch, seams are in danger of pulling out immediately, therefore you should catch-stitch a thin seam-tape right down the middle, then fold bias tape over each seam edge and sew in place.

For good wear and proper fit at the trouser waist, there should be a bias facing of stout muslin. If this facing is cut the wrong direction of the goods, if thin and sleazy—or stiffly starched to disguise that defect—then whip an extra stout piece in place.

Reinforcement is needed at elbows, knees and trouser seat, and best attached before the fabric is stretched out of shape. Preshrink muslin in cold water and press smooth. Fasten pieces firmly to seams where possible. Make them generous in size as space permits. Overcast edges instead of turning them under (thus avoid ridges when pressed). Baste, then fasten with stitches invisible on the right side. Put generous reinforcements at bottom of pockets where pocketknife and other necessities quickly poke holes and lose themselves.

With all precautionary sewing done—the boy should avoid drenching rain unless the label carries a guarantee of washability. If drenched, suit should be laid flat to dry. If damp, place coat on curved hanger and pull slightly to normal shape. Let dry completely before trying to remove mud, then use soft-bristled brush instead of coarse bristles that cause friction wear.

Use a grease solvent, or spot-remover promptly, but remember that many spots simply cannot be removed from rayon because permanent discoloration or removal of surface nap has occurred.

Good Care Rewarded

Keep suit clean as long as possible since dry cleaning is not always entirely satisfactory although it is necessary, even for some cotton fabrics if not color-fast and fully preshrunk. Old clothes should be worn whenever possible to save the good ones. Avoid wearing a coat when exercising strenuously. Even playing marbles will put too much strain on seams where coat is tight across the back. Try to avoid snags and friction wear from cat's claws, splintered boards, concrete or brick surfaces. Unload pockets at night, or else lay trousers on chair instead of hanging them up. The same with coat pockets. Clothes in wartime deserve extra care.

To fix a snag, use threaded needle to pull thread through to the wrong side, then fasten down invisibly. Darn thin places (before they lose their original shape) with warp or lengthwise threads pulled carefully from the edge of deep seams, threaded into a slim needle with big eye. Imitate the weave of the cloth itself.

New Tariff Pact is Reported By Three Small Nations

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The New York Times says that the Netherlands, Belgium, and the Duchy of Luxemburg will announce, probably in April, a customs union that will unite them economically, as an example to postwar Europe.

The agreement already has been reached, the Times says in a Washington dispatch. It adds that Belgium will drop its own system of specific tariffs in favor of the Netherlands ad valorem tariff principle, but that the Netherlands will accept the Belgium tariff classification.

The tariff system of the new customs union will be the Netherlands or Belgium duties prevailing in 1930—whichever happens to be lower, the Times says.

Netherlands or Belgian colonies, according to the paper, are not included in the agreement reached by the governments in exile of Belgium and the Netherlands.

Asserting that the agreement "will be the first hopeful augury for the widening of trade areas in Europe," the Times adds that the union may be widened to include a financial and economic union with France and a financial but not an economic agreement with Great Britain.

The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg announced a financial accord last fall which fixed the exchange rates of their currencies.

Greeks Strive for United Front

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Plans for a united Greek front against Germany were being developed today following cessation of hostilities between two leading bands of Greek guerrillas who have been waging a civil war in that Nazi-occupied country.

Declaration of truce between the Andarte forces of Col. Napoleon Zervas and those of the E. L. A. S. (Popular Liberation Army) was announced yesterday by British Middle East headquarters. The announcement said:

"This result has been achieved after long negotiations and through the mediation of the Greek Government and general headquarters of the Middle East forces, who will do everything possible to bring civil strife to an end, to reconcile all guerrilla bands and to co-ordinate their efforts against the Germans. Now that both the Zervas bands and the E. L. A. S. have agreed to cease hostilities, there can be no excuse for their recurrence."

Recent reports from Greece said that guerrilla activities there had virtually collapsed, partly as the result of enmity between rival groups, partly because of bad weather, and partly because of fearful reprisals by German and Bulgarian occupation forces.

Soft-Shelled Crabs Quit 'Foxholes' For Unexpected 'Invasion' in Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REHOBOTH BEACH, Del., Feb. 11—The 500 or 600 winter residents of this summer beach resort are still discussing the remarkable visitation of soft-shelled crabs recently.

Early one morning pedestrian "Paul Reveres" rushed from door to door to notify the citizens that there were thousands of crustacea on the Atlantic beach awaiting claimants.

Folks for a few moments doubted the announcement as local legends held that crabs never come here via the ocean. It was further doubted because soft-shelled crabs are known to stick to their underwater "foxholes" until warm weather. However, there was soon a rush for the crabs, men and women carrying tubs, buckets, pans, or kettles which they filled and then returned for more and more.

An astounding feature of the "invasion" was that the coastal patrols on the lookout for Nazi U-boats every minute of the 24 hours apparently did not see the crabs as they were swept in by curling waves. It was the first soft-shelled crab invasion that came via the Atlantic Ocean, according to the ancient records of the town. A great crab center is Indian River four miles distant, in the opposite direction from the ocean.

Historic Virginia House To Become Restaurant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Half-Way House, historic landmark midway between Petersburg and Richmond, has been purchased by Fred Bender, Chicago Restaurateur, and Bruce L. Clark, former Richmond newspaperman, and will be operated as a restaurant, it is announced.

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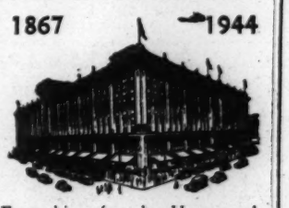
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Fund to Ease Absenteeism Is Requested

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Government construction of shops, stores and restaurants in war-congested areas is contemplated, it was disclosed when President Roosevelt asked Congress for $130,000,000 additional for the Federal Works Administration.

Accompanying the presidential request was a letter from Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, saying the money is needed to alleviate conditions which are conducive to absenteeism in war plants.

"The rapid increase in population in some areas," Mr. Smith said, "has proved too much of a burden for existing facilities and services such as stores, shops, and restaurants."

To accommodate shoppers in crowded areas, Mr. Smith said the Government may have to construct additional stores in overcrowded areas "where the local community and private enterprise have found that they cannot solve the problems themselves."

"Needless to say," he added, "such facilities would be operated by private enterprise and not by the Government. Each situation must be considered separately and private resources should be used to the utmost."

President Roosevelt said the money also would continue needed public works programs including "essential services among which are educational, health and child-care facilities.

Congress already has appropriated $350,000,000 for this work, first authorized in 1940.

The President said needs have increased since he recommended an additional $50,000,000 appropriation last November, a recommendation Congress ignored. He stressed particularly child-care facilities for women engaged in war jobs, a service he said makes "the job of these women war workers easier and encourages them to stay at work turning out the weapons of war."

$8,612,155 Raised For China Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—United China Relief sent $8,612,155 to China in 1943, Dr. James L. McConaughy, the President, announced Feb. 7. The total was $3,500,000 more than that sent in 1942 and $5,000,000 above the 1941 figure. Administrative costs for 1943 were put at 5.92 per cent, including service of the relief program in China, compared with 8.73 per cent in 1942.

The 1943 relief program covered education, medical aid, child care, direct emergency relief, and self-help projects. Assistance to teachers and students was said to have been of primary importance. The agency gave scholarships, rice subsidies, and other grants to 3,000 factulty members and 20,000 student in middle schools and colleges.

Famines and flood, which took a heavy toll in 1943, notably in Honan and Kwantung Provinces, called for special grants from funds reserved for emergencies.

Indian Waifs Find Refuge

Orphanage Supported by Rotarians Aids Boys

(Above) Indian boys lined up ready for work in their Victory Garden. (Below) There are Boy Scouts at the "Children's Grange," too. Here the boys show their regalia.

'Children's Grange' in Mexico Turns Orphans Into Citizens

By Ta-De-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

A little Indian boy of 12 trudged 400 miles from Guadalajara to Mexico City and out to the Granja del Niño, the Children's Grange. There he told the Director he had heard the place was kind to Indian boys and would they take him in? They would and did. Today that forlorn Indian lad is a self-respecting clerk, earning a livable wage.

He is only one out of hundreds of Indian waifs who have found refuge and happiness in this orphanage supported by the Rotarians, under the guiding hand of Albert E. Blair, businessman and philanthropist of Mexico City.

It happened that 20 years ago a school in the toughest part of the city, partially Government supported, was obliged to close owing to the lack of funds. The principal, after sending home those boys who had homes, found himself with 28 orphans on his hands.

Before this Albert Blair had told him that if ever he needed help to call upon him, and the principal now took him up on his promise, so that very night it came about that those orphans found shelter on a small ranch that Mr. Blair owned just outside the city. The next day he canvassed the Rotarians to see how they felt about starting and supporting an orphanage for these homeless urchins and more like them.

New Buildings Put Up

The members of the Rotary Club saw eye to eye with Mr. Blair and after a donation of 10,000 square meters of land in a very lovely region on the outskirts of the city, an extensive one-story building was built, which was called the Children's Grange, or Granja del Niño. Here there are schoolrooms, a dormitory, and a dining room, all with cross ventilation.

Another building has since been added which contains a carpentry shop, more dormitories and a storeroom. In the acres devoted to gardens they raise their own vegetables, with each boy having his special plot, which he works, and hopes his Victory Garden will yield more than his neighbor's. There is also a large flower garden near the main building.

"If we cannot do things in a big way, we can in a small one," said Mr. Blair, "and it is certainly something that 40 urchins, and even more, can be provided for at one time. They enter as young as five and remain until 16. And a Rotarian is responsible for the moral and physical well-being of an orphan, and when the boys leave the orphanage they can turn to that foster father in time of difficulty."

Although for the last 10 years Mr. Blair has been only an Honorary President of the Board of Directors of La Granja del Niño, he stands ready, as he says, to serve as always, as combined father, employment agency, lawyer, bonding firm, and counselor to the many boys who have entered the school and gone out into the world. He likes to have them call him "dad" and confide their troubles to him.

Two School Teachers

Two teachers provided by the Mexican Government come to La Granja del Niño each weekday morning, and they follow the usual school curriculum besides being taught to wash their bodies, keep their word, and tell the truth. The Junior League of Mexico City pays for a teacher to give them lessons in carpentry. And in the afternoons they work in the gardens, the carpentry shop and have field games in between, for there is a fronton court, swings and ball grounds for them there.

I visited the school in company with Mrs. Albert Blair and her mother, Mrs. Charles Bailey, members of a Women's Committee who see that the children have the clothes and bedding needed and, in short, keep an eye on the place. It was holiday time and the boys, after having a haircut from the visiting barber, were enjoying themselves in the swimming pool near the flower garden. The vegetable garden showed that they had spent busy hours in it.

Mentioning this orphanage to a friend, the latter said: "But what are 40 or 50 Indian children from all the homeless ones?" True, but if 10 leading citizens followed Mr. Blair's example there would be 400 or 500 taken care of, and if 100 started such homelike orphanages 4,000 disreputable ragamuffins would become honest, Mexican citizens.

Appalachians To Open Part Of N. H. Huts

Monitor Traveltalk

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Appalachian Mountain Club is expected to operate a portion of its huts located along the Appalachian Trail in New Hampshire this coming summer for the lodging and boarding of hikers in the White Mountains.

Informal word to this effect has been received from Club officials in Boston. A suggestion contained in the Club's annual report, just released, also tells of a clear-cut need for keeping these facilities open during 1944. This proposal was based on a record business for 1943.

This news means, therefore, that the four huts in the eastern division of the chain—Pinkham Notch, Carter Notch, Madison Springs, and Lakes of the Clouds, will reopen approximately June 15 on an attended basis—providing both lodging and meals. These were the same group of huts which were open in 1943 on the same basis.

For those hikers who want to "rough it," Club officials indicated that the Zealand Falls and Greenleaf Huts would be attended during 1944, providing overnight lodging but serving no meals. However, kitchen facilities will be extended for a small sum at Zealand and Galehead to those trampers who wish to prepare their own meals. The Galehead and Lonesome Lake Huts will remain closed all season with only their "refuge" sections—which are always kept open—available.

Despite price, wage, and salary controls, rationing, priorities, transportation and manpower shortages, and with only four of its eight huts open, the A. M. C., under the guidance of its able and popular Huts Manager, Joe Dodge, had one of its biggest seasons in 1943. A total of 13,867 lodgings, 1,500 more than in 1942, and 39,122 meals, approximately 6,000 more than in 1942, were provided in the 1943 season. Wartime factors remain to be met this year.

Many boys' and girls' camps enjoyed their customary visits to the Huts, the annual report records. A system of discount cards to encourage greater use of the Huts and more prolonged visits by guests was also continued with success. Advertising of the Club's facilities also brought a large number of enthusiasts for the Huts who had never previously known the A. M. C., the report said.

Streamliners Mark Birthday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11—America's streamlined train observes its tenth anniversary tomorrow.

This lightweight, silver streak of the rails not only modernized rail transportation during the past decade but it helped revive a business that was at a new low in the early '30's.

These trains stepped up speeds to as high as 71 miles an hour. They earned gross revenues per train mile of as high as $5.28, nearly twice the 1920 average. They carried full loads while seats in standard trains were empty.

Because of the popularity of the streamlined train most railroad executives are planning vast fleets of streamliners to compete with busses and airlines in a determined bid for the postwar travel market.

On Feb. 12, 1934, the nation's first streamlined train, the City of Salina, emerged from the Chicago yards of Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company and was turned over to the Union Pacific Railroad. It made its debut in a 13,000-mile transcontinental tour over 14 different railroads, and was seen by an estimated 10,000,000 persons, including President Roosevelt and other high government officials, before it went into service.

Servicemen Seeking Home-Town News Poignant Victims of Newsprint Cut

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—That newsstand in Times Square—which sells more out-of-town newspapers than any other place in the country—reports that it's doing a "turn-away" business.

More than 300 servicemen and women are turned down daily in requests for out-of-town newspapers and the number is "substantially higher" on Saturdays and Sundays, the Hotaling News Agency said.

Explaining that publishers had been forced to reduce allotments and sometimes cut them out altogether because newsprint supplies were so tight, the agency said:

"Sometimes servicemen and civilians wait an hour or more at the newsstand until their local newspaper arrives. It's difficult to convince servicemen we can't get out-of-town papers because of the newsprint shortage."

Here is the way the agency sums up current operations:

Out of approximately 350 daily newspapers which formerly sent copies, about 28 "large papers" have completely cut off their allotment, 75 have reduced the number of copies, 100 have "frozen" the allocation—generally on a 1941 basis—and 147 still allow the agency to add to or cut its order.

About 170 of the 350 newspapers have Sunday editions and generally publishers have followed the same policy made on daily allotments.

The agency, founded in 1903 by the late Arthur Hotaling to handle out-of-town, back-numbers, and foreign newspapers, said it was "easier to get increased allotments of British, Scotch and Irish newspapers than American daily publications."

It added it could obtain most government-in-exile newspapers published in Great Britain but said no daily publications were received from Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Occupied Europe.

Lieut. F. D. Roosevelt In U. S. for Training

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., is home from the wars, but only for Navy command group training that may lead to his appointment as commanding officer of a destroyer-escort and reassignment to duty which he hopes will be in the Pacific.

He thinks the big push there is nearing, and predicts that "there'll be a lot of hari-kari in Japan" when the American forces really get rolling.

"I'd like to be in on the drive, and let's hope nobody talks peace with the Japanese until we have invaded Japan proper," he said in a Navy-approved interview.

Lieutenant Roosevelt reported to the Miami subchaser training center Feb. 8 for training that will make him eligible for command.

Lieutenant Roosevelt said it was his personal opinion that the European war will be over by October.

Lieutenant Roosevelt is eligible for promotion and may be a Lieutenant Commander when he is graduated from school after about two months.

Sarasota Gets the Edge On N.Y. for Circus Preview

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—For the first time in the long history of the Ringling Brothers & Barnum and Bailey Circus, a preview of the season's offering of the big top will be presented here March 26 in advance of the formal opening in New York.

Roland Butler, General Press Representative of the Circus which maintains its winter quarters here, said the official premiere will be in Madison Square Garden April 5 but that the performance here would include all the acts and performers that will make the regular tour.

All proceeds of the performances here will be given to local charities, Mr. Butler said.

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The Home Forum

Truth's Message

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fourteenth chapter of John has brought comfort to many anxious hearts and a wonderful release from burdens. It begins, "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me." Surely in this beautiful discourse Jesus was not speaking of his personal selfhood but of the Christ, which he exemplified so fully. Patiently, lovingly, and persistently he taught that if men would only love and trust God with all their hearts, God would be manifested in human affairs, healing and saving from all ills.

The import of the Master's teaching was that God is infinite good, and man, created in God's image and likeness, reflects or manifests this unlimited good. He not only preached this glorious truth, but he also lived it in healing sin and sickness and overcoming death, thus proving their powerlessness; and he taught his followers to do likewise.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines Christ thus: "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (p. 583). This "divine manifestation of God" comes today as of yore to the hearts that will receive it, bringing release from burdens. The Christ comes thus to individual consciousness to save and bless, and will eventually redeem all mankind.

* * *

Christ is Truth, and is ever present. When we feel the assurance of this divine presence, we can be calm and hopeful even when we seem to be in difficulties or danger, and can actually experience deliverance from evil here and now. This Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, unfolds the spiritual facts of existence. It reveals that good alone is real and omnipotent, for good is God. The knowledge of this fact destroys all belief in evil; hence, it destroys evil itself, for evil is but a false belief.

On one occasion when Jesus and his disciples were crossing the lake in a small ship a storm arose and threatened to overwhelm them, but Jesus quieted the wind and waves with a word (Mark 4:36-40). The Bible tells us that he "rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm. And he said unto them, Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith?" It is not God's will that we be storm-tossed and troubled. His will for us is always harmony and assurance. If danger threatens, we can turn to Truth as our refuge and help, and find sure protection and release from fear.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 19), "To the burdened and weary, Jesus saith: 'Come unto me.' O glorious hope! there remaineth a rest for the righteous, a rest in Christ, a peace in Love. The thought of it stills complaint; the heaving surf of life's troubled sea foams itself away, and underneath is a deep-settled calm." If we will only heed the summons of divine Love and seek Christ, Truth, we shall find this deep-settled peace. There is no other way to experience real release from human ills.

* * *

Christ's way is the only way. There is no real assurance of safety except to anchor our hope in God's omnipotence and abide in His presence. Then how great is our assurance, and how wondrously is our faith rewarded! God never fails to protect those who place themselves unreservedly in His care. For those anchored on the rock of divine Love the fury of mortal tumult dies away. When we place ourselves under divine Love's protection, we are freed from fear.

Christian Science brings the glad tidings today that there is a way out of our difficulties even when things look dark and danger seems imminent. This way is the way of the Christ, "the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:6). No matter what our predicament, we can know the truth about the situation, and this truth is that God is the only power and "in him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts 17:28). This brings perfect protection.

The Christ still comes to us today to quiet the waves of error and to bring peace to troubled hearts. Let us look up, behold, and welcome this Truth into our hearts, and accept and rejoice in this infinite good. If we but listen, we shall hear the tender message of the Christ above the roar of life's billows, "Let not your heart be troubled."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

By Courtesy of the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"VENICE": *A Painting in Gouache by F. Hopkinson Smith*

Accented With Lemon

IT IS ONLY thirty miles to Messina, but the train takes two hours. It winds and hurries and stops beside the lavender grey morning sea. A flock of goats trail over the beach near the lapping wave's edge, dismally. Great wide deserts of stony river-beds run down to the sea, and men on asses are picking their way across, and women are kneeling by the small stream-channel washing clothes. The lemons hang pale and innumerable in the thick lemon groves. Lemon groves, like Italians, seem to be happiest when they are touching one another all round. Solid forests of not very tall lemon trees lie between the steep mountains and the sea, on the strip of plain. Women, vague in the orchard undershadow, are picking the lemons, lurking as if in the undersea. There are heaps of pale yellow lemons under the trees. They look like pale, primrose-smouldering fires. Curious how like fires the heaps of lemons look under the shadow of foliage, seeming to give off a pallid burning amid the suave, naked, greenish trunks. When there comes a cluster of orange trees, the oranges are red like coals among the darker leaves. But lemons, lemons, innumerable, speckled like innumerable tiny stars in the green firmament of leaves. So many lemons! . . .

I always wonder why such vast wide river-beds of pale boulders come out of the heart of the high-rearing, dramatic stone mountains, a few miles to the sea. A few miles only: and never more than a few threading water-trickles in river-beds wide enough for the Rhine. But that is how it is. The landscape is ancient, and classic—romantic, as if it had known far-off days and fiercer rivers and more verdure. . . .

The sky is all grey. The Straits are grey. Reggio, just across the water, is white looking, under the great dark toe of Calabria, the toe of Italy. On Aspromonte there is grey cloud. It is going to rain. After such marvelous ringing blue days, it is going to rain—From "Sea and Sardina," by D. H. LAWRENCE. (New York: McBride.)

VENICE was still a happy retreat for an American artist, when F. Hopkinson Smith painted this gouache. Its canals, bridges and ornate façades were a challenge to the brush, and Americans were delighted to have these souvenirs of the Old World.

F. Hopkinson Smith was born in Baltimore in 1838. He traveled and painted in Holland, England and Italy, but Venice was his favorite theme. Venice of the Ducal Palace, the Piazza San Marco, Santa Maria della Salute, Venice in which there was a blend of the Occident and the Orient, of the Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance.

In this gouache view, the American painter displayed his skill in representation of a deep perspective. All that is eventful in the picture runs along a receding line away from the spectator. While he was observant of detail, he was not submerged by it. The multiplicity of little strokes, nicely laid, add up to resplendent architectural prospect.

D. A.

Interview With a Town

I HAVE OFTEN wished that cities and towns, even villages, were articulate; for then it would be of unending interest to persuade them to be interviewed. If they have had their high moments, they have doubtless erected monuments to them; but how dull and lifeless stone or marble blocks are to voice a glowing past. Take the town where I grew up amidst the corn fields. It looks to the outer eye exactly like dozens of other midwestern small cities; but, if it could be interrogated, the interview, presumably, might run something like this:

"How old are you, Town?"

"I am about one hundred and twenty years old."

"What in your long history was your high moment, as you look back upon your past? Was it when the railroad came through? When you erected your first skyscraper? Or when your banks showed the highest deposits?"

* * *

"Oh, no," replies the old Town, "nothing so commonplace. My high moment, you may be surprised to learn (for I did not realize it myself at the time) was when a young lawyer got off his nag, swung down his saddle-bags, and decided to make this place his permanent residence."

"How old were you then?"

"I was younger than he was; I was about sixteen years old, and he had just turned twenty-eight."

"What brought him here?"

"Well, he was in the state legislature, and had been instrumental in moving the state capital here from a deserted sort of place on the Mississippi River. He had managed to pass for the bar, and I suppose that he thought he could combine politics and his profession in the same locality."

"What was he like? A fine upstanding, brash young fellow, bound to push himself forward?"

"Far from it. He was lean and homely, roughly dressed even for those early days, and still ignorant of the ways of the world."

* * *

"What were his assets?"

"Not many at that time, except that he had a kind of dogged perseverence, great integrity, and a natural gift for speech-making. Even in my early days, he could make a first-rate stump speech; hold attention, you know, say things men remembered."

"Did he come rapidly to the front?"

"Yes and no. He was taken into a good law firm. His senior partner had everything he lacked: polish and education and experience. He made a true friend, too, of the young chap he roomed with, sharing his bed in a loft over a store. In spite of this friendship, he was lonely at first, and drooped about the town, too shy even to go to one of my churches where social contacts were quickly made."

* * *

"Draw me a picture or two of this man you came to prize so highly, Town. It is difficult to see why his advent was so important, from anything that you tell me."

"Draw you a picture! I have so many to choose from that I do not know where to begin. You see, he lived here over twenty years. To begin with, I see him, tall and gaunt, stalking about my streets with other tall legislators, or later getting the courage to be one of the many callers at one of the early mansions where he met and talked to the girls. Afterwards he married one of them, when he was still a poor young man.

"Later I see him ambling up and down my streets with his children. They were boys. No one had ever spoiled him, but he was a most indulgent and loving father himself. The truth is, the 'dear rascals,' as he called them, all but ruled him: he who was destined to rule so many others! I see him, too, when he came back to us after he had sat in Congress for a term. He had left his wife and child in my country inn; and I like to think of him there, walking down the long dining-room and shaking hands so pleasantly with all the guests. He used to carry up wood for the ladies' stoves. Such acts endear a man. Everybody liked him. Well, the years went by; he was always practicing law, or making political speeches, running for office now and then and getting defeated. He was getting to be a better and better speech-maker. People from other states began to know his name. He put me, this town, on the map, I tell you. I knew a fine gentleman from the East who got off the train once just to shake his hand. Think of that!

"I wish you had been born a little earlier, to have seen him in his great days, when hundreds of men poured past his door carrying torches and roaring his name, while he stood on the steps, bowing and smiling. They wanted him to steer the ship of state, as the saying is, through troubled waters.

* * *

"Well, my last view of him was when he left us forever, as it turned out. All our citizens went down to see him off. He stood on the back platform of the train, his shawl over his lean shoulders, waving to us in farewell, but he would not make a speech. Maybe his heart was too full. The train pulled out; we thought he had gone; then suddenly the train was switched back, and there he was again, and this time, when the populace yelled 'Speech,' he responded with some of the prettiest words he ever spoke. He began, I remember, something like this:

> "'No one can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting, . . . Here I have lived—'

as if," concluded the old Town, abruptly ending the interview, "any of us were likely to forget it."

OCTAVIA ROBERTS

From the Campaign of 1860

THE *Alta California* of San Francisco quoted for its readers from the *Chicago Tribune* (1860) a "Description of Abraham Lincoln":

"Mr. Lincoln stands six feet four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his height; his lower limbs are not disproportioned to his body. In walking, his gait though firm is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forward, and his hands clasped behind his back. . . . At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark grey eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kindly sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full-grown men and Presidents are made. . . .

"The rage for sudden acquisition of wealth never took hold of him. His gains from his profession have been moderate, but sufficient for his purposes. While others have dreamed of gold, he has been in pursuit of knowledge. In all his dealings he has the reputation of being generous, but exact, and, above all, religiously honest. He would be a bold man who would say that Abraham Lincoln ever wronged anyone out of a cent, or ever spent a dollar that he had not honestly earned. His struggles in early life have made him careful of money, but his generosity with his own is proverbial. He is a regular attendant upon religious worship, and though not a communicant, is a pew-holder and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, to which Mrs. Lincoln belongs. He is a scrupulous teller of the truth; too exact in his notions to suit the atmosphere of Washington as it now is. . . .

"If Mr. Lincoln is elected President he will carry little that is ornamental to the White House. The country must accept his sincerity, his ability, and his honesty in the mould in which they are cast. He will not be able to make as polite a bow as Frank Pierce, but he will not commence anew the agitation of the Slavery question, by recommending to Congress any Kansas-Nebraska bills. He may not preside at the Presidential dinners with the ease and grace which distinguish the 'venerable public functionary,' Mr. Buchanan; but he will not create the necessity for a Covode Committee and the disgraceful revelations of Cornelius Wendell. He will take to the Presidential chair just the qualities which the country now demands to save it from impending destruction—ability that no man can question, firmness that nothing can overbear, honesty that never has been impeached, and patriotism that never despairs."—From "Lincoln and California," by MILTON HENRY SHUTES. (California: Stanford University Press.)

February Flame

Let all the earth stand silent,
Let no sound,
No anxious utterance betray the spell
That works beneath the bareness
Of this ground,
That works, as it has always worked, for well.

We know that in recesses
Deep below,
Re-kindled by an old enduring spark,
We know that smoldering fires
Already glow
Against the dampers of the winter's dark.

Let all the earth stand silent,
Let no blame,
No faltering whisper of belated thaw
Obscure the certainty
Of sudden flame:
Let all the earth stand silent—and in awe.

HARRIET TYNG

Il Messaggio della Verità

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL quattordicesimo capitolo di Giovanni ha recato conforto a molti cuori ansiosi e meravigliosa liberazione da carichi. Comincia: "Il vostro cuore non sia turbato; abbiate fede in Dio, e abbiate fede anche in me!" Per certo in questo magnifico discorso Gesù non parlava del suo proprio essere personale ma del Cristo, che egli esemplificò tanto pienamente. Pazientemente, amorevolmente e persistentemente egli insegnò che se gli uomini amassero Dio e si fidassero di Lui di tutto cuore, Iddio sarebbe manifestato negli affari umani, sanando e salvando da tutti i mali.

L'essenza dell'insegnamento del Maestro era che Dio è bene infinito, e che l'uomo, creato nell'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, riflette o manifesta questo bene illimitato. Egli non soltanto predicò questa gloriosa verità, ma altresì la visse nel sanare peccato e malattia e nel vincere la morte, dimostrando così la loro impotenza; ed insegnò ai suoi seguaci di agire similmente.

Nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, definisce Cristo così: "La divina manifestazione di Dio, che viene alla carne per distruggere l'errore incarnato" (pag. 583). Questa "divina manifestazione di Dio" viene oggi come nel passato ai cuori che vogliono riceverla, recando liberazione dai carichi. Il Cristo viene così alla coscienza individuale per salvare e benedire, ed a suo tempo redimerà tutta l'umanità.

* * *

Cristo è la Verità, ed è sempre presente. Quando sentiamo l'assicurazione di questa divina presenza, possiamo essere calmi e pieni di speranza persino quando sembriamo essere in difficoltà o pericolo, e possiamo realmente fare l'esperienza della liberazione dal male qui ed ora. Questa Verità, com'è rivelata nella Scienza Cristiana, spiega i fatti spirituali dell'esistenza. Rivela che soltanto il bene è reale ed onnipotente, poichè il bene è Dio. La conoscenza di questo fatto distrugge ogni credenza nel male; quindi distrugge il male stesso, poichè il male non è che una falsa credenza.

Una volta, quando Gesù ed i suoi discepoli attraversavano il lago in un piccolo battello, si levò una bufera e minacciò di sopraffarli, ma Gesù calmò il vento e le onde con una parola (Marco 4:36-40). La Bibbia ci dice che egli "sgridò il vento e disse al mare: Taci, calmati! E il vento cessò, e si fece gran bonaccia. Ed egli disse loro: Perchè siete così paurosi? Come mai non avete voi fede?" Non è la volontà di Dio che noi siamo battuti dalla tempesta e turbati. La Sua volontà per noi è sempre armonia ed assicurazione. Se minaccia pericolo, possiamo volgerci alla Verità quale nostro rifugio ed aiuto, e trovare protezione sicura e liberazione dal timore.

Mrs. Eddy scrive (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, pag. 19): "Agli aggravati e stanchi, Gesù disse: 'Venite a me'. O gloriosa speranza! C'è ancora un riposo per i giusti, un riposo in Cristo, una pace nell'Amore. Il pensiero di questo calma il lamento; i cavalloni agitati del mare turbolento della vita schiumano via, e sotto vi è una calma profonda". Se noi soltanto dessimo ascolto all'invito del divino Amore e cercassimo Cristo, Verità, troveremmo questa pace profonda. Non vi è altro modo per fare l'esperienza di liberazione reale dai mali umani.

* * *

Il modo di Cristo è l'unico modo. Non vi è vera assicurazione di sicurezza se non di ancorare la nostra speranza nell'onnipotenza di Dio e dimorare nella Sua presenza. Allora com'è grande la nostra assicurazione, e quanto meravigliosamente la nostra fede viene compensata! Dio non manca mai di proteggere quelli che si mettono senza riserve nelle Sue mani. Per quelli che si ormeggiano sulla roccia del divino Amore, la furia del tumulto mortale svanisce. Quando ci poniamo sotto la protezione del divino Amore, siamo liberati dal timore.

La Scienza Cristiana reca il lieto messaggio oggigiorno che vi è una via d'uscita dalle nostre difficoltà anche quando le cose sembrano essere oscure ed il pericolo sembra imminente. Questa via è la via del Cristo, "la via, la verità e la vita" (Giovanni 14:6). Qualunque sia la nostra condizione critica, possiamo conoscere la verità sulla situazione, e questa verità è che Dio è la sola potenza ed "in lui viviamo, ci moviamo, e siamo" (Atti 17:28). Questo reca protezione perfetta.

Il Cristo viene ancora a noi oggi per calmare le onde dell'errore e per recare pace ai cuori turbati. Guardiamo in alto, contempliamo questa Verità e diamole il benvenuto nei nostri cuori, ed accettiamo e rallegriamoci in questo bene infinito. Se soltanto ascoltiamo, udiremo il tenero messaggio del Cristo sopra il frastuono dei cavalloni della vita: "Il vostro cuore non sia turbato".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wisp of Fog

In the cup of valley, on the meadow's slope,
a wisp of fog dips slow fingers
and gropes among the shrubs lining the brook,
coming to rest above the layer of brown grass.

D. S.

Among the Supreme Latin Poets

LATIN POETRY, as art, stands on its own merits, and includes some of the noblest poetry in the world. . . .

Two names among the Latin poets, those of Virgil and Horace, stand apart from all the rest. They have been, and are, the schoolbooks and the companions of the whole world; forming the mind of youth, and yielding more and more of their secret to prolonged study and inveterate acquaintance.

On Virgil's poetical supremacy it is needless to enlarge, for it is universally recognized and appreciated. He is, as he was to Dante six hundred years ago, "the master": not only one of the greatest poets of the world, but the creator of ideals which have exercised the most profound influence on civilization and history. In his *Eclogues* he gave a new music to language, transplanted the Greek pastoral to Latin soil, and initiated the long and splendid course of idyllic poetry. Grace and tenderness, sometimes rising (as in the Fourth Eclogue, the poem which was for ages believed to have been written under inspiration and to be a prophecy of the birth of Christ) to majesty, sometimes (as in the Tenth Eclogue) to the highest pitch of romantic beauty, are the qualities of this earlier work. In the *Georgics* he moves with a more secure step in an ampler field. Dryden, in the dedicatory preface to his translation places the *Georgics* in half a dozen brief words, "the best poem of the best poet," at the head of human achievement; and there are few if any poems for which the claim of perfection can be so fully or so justly made. Technically and superficially a didactic poem, they present with consummate art, in language of liquid and faultless beauty, the picture of a Golden Age obtainable in the actual world, the ideal of a life at peace with itself, with mankind, and with Nature. . . .

Ovid, more than any other single poet, was the model of the Middle Ages and the lamp of the Renaissance. He is a poet only of the second rank, but in that rank he is not only eminent but unique. He is a pattern of lucidity, fluency, lightness of touch, and grace of movement. He had by nature the rare narrative gift in perfection; he is the one great story-teller in Latin poetry. In the opinion of the best Roman critics, had he only controlled instead of indulging his brilliant rhetoric and still more brilliant wit, he might have been a poet second to none. That discipline was, from defects of character, beyond his power. Yet few poets even of the first rank have done work of such wide and effective importance. Not only did he handle, with seemingly effortless ease, and popularize for universal currency, the poetical forms created by his predecessors; not only did he light up, and transmit in its full fascination to later ages, the world of Graeco-Roman mythology; but he completed the work of Cicero and Horace in fixing a standard of accomplishment and civilized manners for Europe.—J. W. MACKAIL, in "The Legacy of Rome," edited by CYRIL BAILEY. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1944

Chinese Resistance Shown in Vast Free Areas Inside Japanese Lines

More Bureaucracy Seen With Socialized Medicine

Compulsory sickness insurance would be generally deteriorative, doctor believes—Federal control seen favoring politically inclined—Compulsion placed on all through taxes, disregarding dissents.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 11—"Political" medicine would be established on a national scale to the disadvantage of the public, bureaucracy greatly increased, and undesirable compulsions introduced by enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for compulsory sickness insurance, Dr. Lester M. Felton, Secretary of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society, declared here at a meeting of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Felton told the association's midwinter session that the $3,000,000,000 assigned by the bill to medical purposes would provide a "political heaven" for such as were inclined to use the political opportunities opened under socialized medicine. The measure is now pending in Congress.

"Government medicine in the ordinary run of treatment of cases is generally deteriorative medicine," Dr. Fulton said. "Government work in many instances tends to stifle initiative on the part of the individual doctor. The type of service rendered the patient commonly falls short of the standards now prevalent in private practice.

Poor Man Affected

"The poor man who would have to go to the doctor under the system of compulsory sickness insurance set up by this bill would very often get the bad end of it."

The administrative overhead set up in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill amounts to 20 per cent of the $3,000,000,000 or $600,000,000," Dr. Felton continued "This would provide for 150,000 salaried people," he said. "Many of them would be the politically deserving. That's pork.

"Shed no crocodile tears for the doctors, who don't want to be political stooges or henchmen. Rather pity the poor customer, who's going to get all tangled up by this thing.

"Keep the Government out of your business, out of my business, and out of John Q. Public's health."

On the question of compulsion, Dr. Felton declared it was unfair to tax a man on the subject of his own health for something he did not want.

"There are a number of groups of people in the country who prefer other kinds of treatment than that which would be offered under a program of Government medicine," he said. "No matter whether or not one agrees with the methods these groups follow, they should not be compelled to pay for medical services they will not use."

Position of Army Doctors

Doctors now in the armed services, he added, are getting a taste of Government medicine and they generally are not too happy about it, and want to come back to their old practices.

He noted that the bill made no provision for the medically indigent, those who did not have the means of paying for medical care.

Opposition to the doctors in resisting socialized medicine, he forecast, would be evoked from people who have something to gain from regimentation, from "parlor pinks or reds," from certain officials of medical societies who feel the common doctor is incapable of thinking for himself, and from those Government employees who expect to become the doctors' employers.

Associated Press

China Carries On

Coolies, laboring up the stone steps where centuries have marked the tide of time in Chungking, provide a symbol of the resistance in Free China to the Japanese invasion. Lying at the juncture of the Chialing and Yangtze Rivers, Chungking is the "nerve center" of the Chinese war effort. Millions of the Chinese are completely outside of the areas occupied by the enemy.

Guerrillas and Farmers Limit Foe's Holdings

'Free China islands' in Japanese front lines are large enough for Allied bases—Tojo's troops have made little or no progress since January, 1941—Two thirds of rural population outside of control.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 11—It is surprising how small an area within "occupied" China the Japanese have actually been able to bring under their own control, or that of their Chinese puppet governments.

Reports from behind the lines in China have just thrown new light upon this phase of Chinese resistance.

It is known, of course, that the Japanese stronghold are limited to the cities and towns, the rail lines, the highways, and the main waterways.

But it is still not quite realized abroad how huge those free areas within the "occupied area" are even after the losses during these five years.

The greatest width of "occupied China" from coast to the steppes of Inner Mongolia is more than 700 miles, or the distance from Washington, D. C., to Kansas City.

Limits of Occupation

The greatest depth—not counting Manchuria—from the Great Wall near the old Capital Peiping to the areas in Central China south of the Yangtze River is more than 1,000 miles, or the distance from Minneapolis to New Orleans.

This huge area comprises all of North China, all the coast of China, and most of Central China, and have altogether 924 rural "hsien" or counties.

In January, 1939, 620 out of the 924 counties were completely free from enemy occupation.

In January, 1940, after a year of intense Japanese "mopping up" operations, 499 were still completely free.

From then on, the number of those entire counties outside the enemy's grip decreased much more slowly. It will still 422, or over 45 per cent in October, 1943.

Large Enough for Bases

Almost one half of the so-called war zone, therefore, still consists of big unconquered areas, either in the form of fringes along the front lines, or, namely, as "Free China Islands" in the Japanese front lines, but they are large enough and sufficiently strong not only to survive, but to provide adequate bases for considerable guerrilla activities.

It is not that the Japanese do not want to occupy these hundreds of economically more or less important counties, but that they find local resistance too strong to do so with the troops at their disposal.

Some Partly Lost

Yet this is not the entire record of successful resistance of the Chinese guerrillas and the farmers against the Japanese.

On the other end of the scale, only 70 of these 924 counties, or a mere 7½ per cent of the total, were completely occupied by the enemy in October, 1943. And as long ago as January, 1941, 63 of these counties had been completely under enemy or puppet control.

In between these two categories of entirely free and entirely occupied counties, Chinese statistics show three further groups of counties that are partly lost to the Japanese and their Chinese puppets yet are still to varying degrees under the patriotic control.

In October, 1943, 36 counties, although partly occupied by enemy authorities, were still largely administered by patriotic magistrates from their normal county seats.

Three hundred and fifty-one counties, or about 38 per cent of all the counties in the war zones, are still partly controlled by patriotic magistrates, although they had to shift their administrative centers to another place in the country.

Forty-five counties finally were partly controlled by their noraml authorities from emergency centers in adjoining counties.

'Free China Fringes'

The entire war zone provinces without Manchuria have altogether a population of about 313,000,000 representing two thirds of the population of China as a whole. About 9,000,000 of these people are living in large municipalities entirely controlled by the Japanese and their puppets.

It may be estimated that of the rural population hardly as many as one third or 100,000,000 are living under any form of enemy or puppet control. The "Free China fringes" of the war zone and the "Free China islands" within them may therefore count as many as 200,000,000 persons or slightly more than the population of that solid block of country on the other side of the most advanced Japanese lines of occupation, with Chungking as its center, to which the term "Free China" is usually applied.

At every point of that agglomeration of occupied and unyielding areas with their 200,000,000 persons enemy forces and puppet troops are nowhere more distant than a few dozen miles. In every one of them indirect enemy pressure is felt strongly, enemy blockade is more or less effective, and the danger of military "mopping up" operations is ever present.

Yet, these people are holding out against all hardships and dangers often in most complete isolation from the main block of "Free China" and in many of these areas the guerrillas are still keeping on the offensive as often and as much as possible under most difficult circumstances.

Eighteen Individuals Added To Race Relations Honor Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Eighteen names were added to the Honor Roll of Race Relations in the New York Public Library today, marking the beginning of Negro History Week tomorrow.

For contributions to democracy, the Library's curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature conducts a poll each year to determine the individuals or organizations most deserving of being honored, it was recalled by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the Library.

The six in the white group were:

Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, for "leading the fight to abolish racial segregation in streetcars, motor busses, and other public carriers of Virginia"; Malcolm Ross, for his work as Chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee; the late Dr. Frederick Paul Keppel, of the Carnegie Foundation of New York, for "initiating and securing the support for the most natural scientific study yet made of American democracy and the Negro Problem—'An American Dilemma,' by Gunnar Myrdal, and Captain Stuart Heisler, for directing "The Negro Soldier,'" the "best movie film yet produced on the part the Negro has played in the wars of the United States."

Forum Honored

The Cooper Union Forum, under the direction of Dr. Houston Peterson, was honored for "taking the lead in educating the American public on the history and culture of African peoples, and the newspaper PM, for its "wise and consistent fight for equal rights for all—irrespective of color, creed, or class."

Those in the Negro group are:

The United States Army 99th Pursuit Squadron, all-Negro air unit under the direction of Maj. George Spencer Roberts named for its record in the United Nations' offensive in Italy. Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, of Atlanta University, the first Negro elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters; Lena Horne, stage and screen actress, who, "in winning 'glorification as a beautiful American girl,' broke the stereotyped presentation of the Negro actress"; Roi Ottley, for his book, "New World A-Coming"; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for his election to the New York City Council—"the first Negro Communist to be elected to high public office in the United States';; Winfred Lynn, for his fight through the courts "to abolish Jim Crow from the armed forces"; Nancy Agnes Durant, 15-year-old student from Alexandria, Va., for winning one of the 40 awards in the nation-wide search for talent conducted by the [natural] Science Clubs of America.

Others Listed

Also Carlton Moss, for writing the script of "The Negro Soldier," film produced and distributed under the auspices of the War Department; Madeline Morgan, for work in "securing the incorporation of the study of Negro life and history in the curriculum of the Chicago public school system"; J. Saunders Redding, for winning with his book, "No Day of Triumph," the award of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of North Carolina—"perhaps the first Negro to receive an award from a southern literary society"; Katherine Dunham, for her success in presenting "authentic dances of the Negro in Brazil, the West Indies, and the United States," and Thomas ("Fats") Waller, whose passing "brought to a close a spectacular career as a creator of popular songs."

French African Parley Projects Colonial Reforms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the plans of the French Committee of National Liberation are realized, the French Colonial Empire will be transformed into a Commonwealth—a Federation—of more or less self-governing colonial states.

However, this far-reaching reform is likely to be carried out only gradually.

The French African Conference which opened at Brazzaville, French, Equatorial Africa, recently, is the first meeting of the governors and high officials of the reunited French Colonial Empire in Africa.

De Gaulle Opens Meeting

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Committee of National Liberation, went to Brazzaville himself to open the conference, but the regular sessions are being presided over by René Pleven, Commissioner for Colonies of the Committee, who drafted the agenda.

Before leaving for Brazzaville, M. Pleven explained that the Committee of National Liberation had decided against convoking an "Imperial Conference" in which all of the French overseas possessions would be represented. As long as Indo-China, large and populous French colony in the Far East, is occupied by the Japanese, plans for the reshaping of the Empire have to be limited to the African Continent.

The conference includes only the parts of Africa inhabited by natives and excludes all of North Africa that does not have colonial status. The regions covered extend from the Atlantic to Madagascar and Djibouti, embracing the three huge areas of French West Africa, Madagascar, and also the mandated territories, Cameroons and Togoland.

Depend Upon Colonial

Nevertheless, it is intended that the African Conference in Brazzaville shall lay the groundwork for a more general colonial reform. The French realize that their colonization methods must be adapted to changed world conditions lest their Empire disintegrate after the war.

Postwar France, weakened by Nazi occupation and exploitation, can keep its Empire intact only if it succeeds in winning the wholehearted support of its colonial peoples. Of the 67,000,000 inhabitants of France's overseas territories less than 2,000,000 are Europeans.

The most audacious proposal the Brazzaville conference will have to deal with has been outlined by Felix Eboué, Governor General of French Central Africa, who is himself a Negro.

M. Eboué would put the constitution of the French colonial empire on entirely new basis. Instead of a group of dependencies, administered by a colonial bureaucracy, the French Empire would become, under his plan, a federation of equally autonomous free peoples.

The proposed "new constitution" of the Empire foresees the setting up of an imperial parliament, "Parlament de la France d'Outre-Mer," composed of elected representatives of the French colonies and of metropolitan France.

Decisions After War

This parliament would deliberate simultaneously with the new French Chamber's democratic representatives of postwar France.

It is not likely that the Brazzaville Conference will take any definitive decisions on the new "imperial constitution" although its principles have been accepted by the Committee of National Liberation. Final decisions will have to wait until the end of the war.

The French appreciate the fact that their native subjects have to be educated to become actual citizens of their homelands. Moreover, conditions differ widely in various parts of the far-flung empire and they cannot be streamlined overnight.

For example, the Moslem question, which doubtless will be one of the most difficult postwar problems, is excluded from the deliberations of the Brazzaville conference.

Yet the conception of a future "Federation of Greater France" is certain to influence the current reforms the conference will decide upon.

Native participation in local government will be greatly increased and more educational facilities for France's Negro subjects will be set up. In general, France's future native policy will be less inclined to "assimilate" a Negro "elite," that is, to educate them to the French standard of life, than to make them self-conscious of their own national individuality. Future native "citizenship" will be clearly distinguished from French citizenship.

The aim is to make the colonies politically and partly economically autonomous units.

While encouraging the colonies to become less dependent on economic and financial support from metropolitan France, the Brazzaville conference will, at the same time, develop economic interdependence among them.

Regional exchanges between the colonies will be stimulated. The formation of new industries, especially factories to transform colonial raw materials, will be promoted within the framework of a "colonial 10-year plan."

St. Didier Succeeds Beynet

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Feb. 11

Gen. Auguste Drousin de St. Didier, former French military attaché in three South American nations, will succeed Lieut. Gen. Etienne Beynet as head of the French Military Mission in Washington, it was learned Feb. 10.

He is preparing to leave Algiers for the United States within a few days. General St. Didier, who refused a Vichy appointment in the Middle East in 1941, was in North Africa at the time of the Allied landings as chief of a French military delegation. He was promoted to a generalship on January, 1943, and commanded French operations in Tunisia until March.

A veteran of World War I, General St. Didier was a military attaché in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay from 1934 to 1938.

Unkindest 'Cut'

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 11 (AP)—Members of the French Consultative Assembly will have less comfortable seats at their next session.

Robbers entered the Assembly Building and cut out the leather seats and backs of 12 big armchairs. Leather is scarce in North Africa and brings high prices on the "black market."

Holland and Belgium on Way to Trade Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The recent financial agreement concluded between the Netherlands and Belgium has been welcomed in London as a significant step toward a wide measure of co-operation in the interchange of goods, services, and trading policies, according to advices received here.

There can be no doubt that Great Britain looks with favor on the development of closer ties between the smaller nations in Western Europe. Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts' widely publicized "explosive" speech last month suggested that Britain is anxious to take the lead in a coalition of politically and economically related states which might bolster her strength in the postwar world.

The Netherlands-Belgian monetary agreement, signed on Sept. 23, 1943, which includes also the overseas possessions of both nations and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, has only limited importance. It stabilizes the currencies of both countries in their mutual relations, fixing the exchange rate at 16.52 Belgian francs to one Dutch guilder. Holland and Belgium endeavor to eliminate any possibility that monetary difficulties might impede the development of their trade relations. To this purpose it is stated that "no demand will be made for the conversion of balances accruing from the application of this agreement into gold or foreign currencies."

Political Extension Seen

Today, negotiations between the two countries are under way to supplement the monetary accord by more far-reaching economic agreements which shall make Holland and Belgium the first regional economic unit in the new Europe. According to information available here, these negotiations are developing favorably.

Yet when the monetary treaty was signed, representatives of the Dutch Government in exile pointed out that the economic rapprochement between the two neighboring countries was likely to be expanded to the political field too. Vry Nederland (Free Netherland), the Dutch weekly published in London, which is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the Government in exile, pointed out that Belgium and Holland should conclude a military alliance, "as the military capacity of 18,000,000 persons acting together would be greater than that of two independent units of 9,000,000 each.

"The combined military forces of the two countries, however, should be considered only as a means of defending their continental bridgeheads, if they could be certain that immediate and adequate reinforcements would arrive from the South and the West."

This means that a Dutch-Belgian regional unit should be linked to Great Britain and to resuscitated France. The Dutch spokesman also stressed the necessity of building up close cultural relations.

Ground Must Be Cleared

The Belgian answer to these suggestions was given by Paul Henri Spaak, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech in New York on Nov. 6, 1943. The Belgian Minister was more cautions than the Dutch writer.

While emphasizing the fact that for several months Belgium had moved considerably closer to Holland, the Foreign Minister declared that the Belgian Government could not place its country tomorrow before a "fait accompli," but could only provide the basis for building a policy of unity. No decisive steps toward creation of regional unity between Belgium and Holland are likely to be taken until their national territories in Europe will be liberated.

Although the Governments in exile are in continuous contact through underground channels with their peoples at home, they cannot take decisions which would definitely engage the future of their countries. In the case of Belgium and Holland, historic and cultural obstacles have to be overcome before a close unity—expanding to the political, military, and economic field—can be forged.

The Belgians have not forgotten that they owe their existence as an independent nation to their revolt against Dutch domination in 1830-31. Holland was the last among the European nations which, in 1839, recognized Belgian independence. Both countries have their firmly established dynasties and the House of Orange as well as the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are likely to return to their thrones, although the position of King Leopold III of the Belgians is not undisputed.

The greatest difficulty to Dutch-Belgian unity, however, is that it would strongly influence the existing balance between the French- and the Flemish-speaking part of the Belgian population. So far 5,000,000 Belgians had Flemish and 3,000,000 French as their native language. Cultural unity with Holland, supplementing political and economic ties, would unfavorably react on the position of the French speaking Walloons who always tended toward French civilization.

Dutch List Nazis For Postwar Action

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 11

Handbills reading "pick your Dutch Nazi in time for the day of liberation" have been posted on trees, walls, and billboards throughout Holland, a young refugee told the Dutch news agency, Aneta.

As a result of the fact that the Dutch are making no secret of their intention to deal with Dutch war criminals themselves when the time comes, Dutch Nazi Storm Troopers no longer swagger down the streets, Aneta said.

Two More Churches Join In World Order 'Crusade'

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK — Intensifying the current church campaign to influence statesmen in planning a just and durable peace, two important denominations—the Northern Baptist Convention and the Disciples of Christ—launched world order drives this week similar to those recently conducted by the Federal Council of Churches and the Methodist Church.

The Disciples of Christ, whose main strength is in the Middle West, concluded a national postwar peace conference at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, the findings of which will be published in a study manual for use in convocations to be held in various parts of the county and in church and Bible school classes.

Held in the Middle West, so-called stronghold of isolationism, the conference was marked by more plain speaking on the subject of international relations than has been the case in most previous similar conferences. One explanation offered for this phenomenon is that many Middle Western pastors consider it their special task to convert isolationist-minded laymen to the idea of world organization in which the United States will play a prominent part.

Northern Baptists in their "World Order Crusade" will seek to stimulate the interest of Baptist churchgoers in international cooperation and encourage them to express their convictions on a postwar world order by writing legislators and Government officials.

The campaign will be similar to the Crusade for a New World Order sponsored during January by the Methodist Church, except that the Baptist Crusade makes no provision for sending teams of speakers to various cities. The Crusade ends on May 7, when every Northern Baptist clergyman in the country will be asked to address his congregation on the need for a postwar world organization based on Christian principles.

New Movies to Follow Troops Into Europe

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Plans are set to send American movies—new ones—into Western Europe for American soldiers within a matter of hours after the fighting men drive into the continental fortress.

Maj. Peter de Sanchez, former New York advertising man, in charge of film distribution for the special services in the European theater of operations, said Feb. 10 mobile units of special service combat companies were prepared to go into Europe and give shows in mess tents or dugouts as soon as any of the invading troops were freed from combat long enough to sit through a program.

U. S. Destroyer Sinks Four-Vessel Convoy

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 11

The wiping out of a four-ship Japanese convoy by the destroyer Burns as American forces swarmed into the Marshall Islands 10 days ago was announced Feb. 9 by the Navy.

The action, located only as "in the Marshall Islands area," occurred Jan. 31, west longitude date.

The 2,100-ton Burns, launched in the fall of 1942 at Charleston, S. C., and commanded by Commander Donald T. Eller of Petersburg, Va., was accompanying a carrier task force assigned to the Central Pacific invasion fleet at the time.

London Radio Beams Weather Forecast Of Eclipse for Germany

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The London Radio, in a French-language broadcast to Europe, presented this "weather forecast for the new order" yesterday:

"Sky: Germany — heavily clouded with nimbus, cirrus, and, Lancasters. Heavy downfalls reported, especially in Mannheim and Berlin areas. Weather disturbances predicted due to heavier pressure from Russia, England, and the United States.

France—Dark sky, brightening.

"State of atmosphere: Unbreathable in Germany, upset in France.

"Temperature: Sofia and Budapest—temperature will be read later, due to the breaking of all thermometers.

"Scientific prediction: There will be a world-wide eclipse of fascism soon.

"Time: It is exactly the hour minus five."

The radiocast was reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

U. S. Marine Corps Gets Helldivers

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Curtiss (A-25) Helldiver, a super seven-and-a-half ton dive bomber already adopted by the Army and Navy, now is being delivered to the Marine Corps also, G. W. Vaughan, President of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, announced today.

The Royal Australian Air Force also has taken delivery of a number of these planes, and a large number of British fliers are being trained in Helldivers in the United States, the announcement said.

Helldivers are being produced in the St. Louis, Mo., and Columbus, Ohio, warplane manufacturing plants of the airplane division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and by the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Ltd., and Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd., in Canada.

Incorporating advances and combat lessons learned in the present war, the Helldiver was designed to carry a greater bomb load faster and farther than any similar type of aircraft in the world.

It is a two-place, all-metal, low-mid-wing monoplane powered with a 14-cylinder Wright Cyclone engine that drives a three-bladed propeller.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Young Singers for the 'Ring'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The Metropolitan Opera has begun its annual cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." That fact, more than all the revivals and repetitions of Italian, French and Czech or Russian works of a varied repertoire, assures a multitude of listeners and ex-listeners that it is the same old Metropolitan and that all is well.

Save for a period at the time of the first world war and immediately thereafter when there was no German opera in the house, Metropolitan audiences have been hearing "Ring" cycles since the season of 1887-88. The "Ring," with the huge apparatus necessary for its performance, has come back in each season of opera as a guaranty of the stability of the institution, whatever its changes of management or the nature of its contracts with the impresarios who have put on its performances.

But in some respects the current cycle is one to give the oldsters pause. More than any they can recall, it represents something of a break with the past. Young singers, some of them American, are being called upon to undertake parts that were only rarely entrusted to their kind in the cycles of other years. These include several who have had no training or experience outside of this country. The Erda of last Tuesday's "Das Rheingold" made her Metropolitan debut in that part, without ever having sung it before. She had to learn it for her first appearance at what we like to think of as the greatest operatic institution in the world; not for some secondary theater in Germany or Austria from which she could graduate to one of the more important opera houses, as "Ring" singers have done in the past.

* * *

There were five others in "Rheingold" who appeared in their roles for the first time at the Metropolitan, though several had been heard in them abroad. This, when taken along with the circumstance that the entire cycle is in the hands of a conductor whose leadership of the "Ring" is being disclosed in these surroundings for the first time, has caused this wartime cycle to stand out as something of a curiosity, even for those whose "Ring" experiences began as lately as 10 years ago. Only a few of the stalwarts of the notable Wagnerian wing assembled by Giulio Gatti-Casazza are left—Melchior, Thorborg, Branzell, Laufkoetter and List among them; and the days of Flagstad, Kappel, Leider, Schorr and Laubenthal have begun to seem almost as remote as those of Nordica, Lilli Lehmann, Eames, Schumann-Heink, the de Reszkes, van Rooy and Bispham.

Still, though it may be only too true that many of the voices that are accepted, and even abundantly admired, by the new generation of operagoers at the Metropolitan would have been looked upon as "operetta voices" in the more heroic past, we still have the "Ring"; and "Rheingold" was attended by as many enthusiasts as the house well could hold. Since it is given without intermission, there was a display of enthusiasm only at the end. The applause then was indicative of a very favorable reception.

* * *

This reviewer must salute George Szell's conducting as the one really consequential contribution to the long history of the "Ring" in New York. Not in years have we had a "Rheingold" performance that was orchestrally so adroitly balanced, so musical and so superbly clear. The ear took jubilant note of the grateful sounding of details that have been insufficiently emphasized or clouded over in performances of the recent past under other conductors.

Of the principals it can be said that they all sang. There was a minimum of barking, shouting and bleating. The singers could not help it if their voices were too light or otherwise unsuited to their roles, according to ordinary Wagnerian standards. Jarmila Novotna as Freia and John Garris as Loge—two of the newly disclosed impersonations—sang and acted admirably. The Erda of the evening — Christine Johnson, whose debut this was—may have been nervous; at any rate her voice was unsteady and she seemed palpably miscast.

Herbert Janssen, although one of the company's veterans, had not sung the "Rheingold" Wotan in New York before. It was dignified and competent, if it sometimes lacked the resonance necessary to make his lower notes heard. Kerstin Thorborg's Fricka and Karl Laufkoetter's Mime were the impersonations of authority and tradition that they have been in the past. Kurt Baum's Froh was sufficiently lyrical and Frederick Lechner's Alberich too much so—the Curse of the Ring was particularly ineffectual. Other parts were in hands of varying competence and Lothar Wallerstein had charge of the stage. This time, the curtain rose at the right moment. Last year, Mr. Wallerstein chose to expose the bed of the Rhine at the outset, thus robbing the Prelude of its particular and time-honored significance.

Free Musical Europe

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In a previous article a protest was ventured against the superstition, still widely prevalent, which makes idols ofthe great classical masters of German music in the belief that aesthetically they could do no wrong, and that in fact the very art of music itself was born and perished with them.

At one time this feeling of awe was induced even by German interpreters. Pious Anglo-Saxon pilgrims flocked to Bayreuth as good Muhammadans flock to Mecca, and were horror-stricken when the author of "The Perfect Wagnerite" roundly declared that he had "long since come to the conclusion that the German nation labors under a congenital incapacity to understand the musical side of the universal Wagner."

As for the Bayreuth artists: "the bass howled, the tenor bawled, the baritone sang flat; and the music critic of the London World was equally rude about the much vaunted Bayreuth orchestra. He expressed regret that he was not writing in German, and for a German paper. There was no Dachau in those days.

* * *

The credulous acceptance of the notion that the German classics are the only classics—an acquiescence by no means confined to the average listener—not only truncates and distorts musical history but denies the musical existence of other nations. The flat footrule of German aesthetics is still largely applied by musical criticism to the works of other countries whatever their traditions may be.

In this respect perhaps no country has been more misjudged than France. How many Anglo-Saxon musicians have more than a superficial knowledge of the French harpsichordists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; or recognize that before or since the renaissance which began with the advent of Berlioz, French music has never, either politically or intellectually, taken on what Jean-Aubry once described as the "absorbent" character of German influence? The tendency of French music, like that of French painting, has always been towards freedom.

A program of French music played at the Adelphi Theater by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Fistoulari, under the auspices of the French Committee of National Liberation, afforded a welcome change from the customary solemnities of Teutonic Sunday afternoons. If pianists, like certain feathered vertebrates which one must refrain from naming, did not follow each other in single file by always playing the same pieces, they would long ago have discovered Debussy's Fantasie for piano and orchestra. By the way, the solo part, played on this occasion by Marcel Gazelle, needed an instrument with a bigger tone.

* * *

Ravel's enchanting "Schéhérazade," with Maggie Teyte as soloist, is as fresh as when it was first performed 40 years ago. These and other, more familiar works speak a language which by its elegance, precision, sensibility, irony, and purity of style attracts every listener who is susceptible to these qualities. Charming in such a French way, this art receives us with perfectly French manners, offers us politeness, and exacts it on our part. How different to the boorish musical manners of a Richard Strauss at his worst moments, or the colossal inflation of a Gustav Mahler!

"When I conceive a great musical painting (ein grosses musikalisches Gemälde)," said Mahler, "there always comes a moment when I feel forced to employ speech (das Wort) as an aid to the realization of my musical conception." The decline from the great German classics started when German composers began to mix their medium of sound with literature and philosophy. The slope became a precipice with the cult of bigness and power.

The French Committee of National Liberation also gave a "Concert Spirituel" at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, of twelfth- to twentieth-century French carols and organ music. Here we were given one of the earliest organ pieces in existence: an "Organum triplum sur un alléluia du septième ton" by Pérotin le Grand (1180-1236), maître of the chapel afterwards rebuilt as Notre Dame, Paris. How brief a chapter of the art of music is recorded in histories! The lovely line and simplicity of this early work had a sculptural quality which seemed to speak a language of form equally intelligible in time and space. Other interesting early works by Caurroy (1549-1609), Bégue (1630-1702) and d'Aquin (1694-1772 were well played by C. H. Trevor. Rich treasures await the enterprising organist who traces back these musical "footprints on the sand of time." Sophie Wyss and Gaston Richer sang carols which, again, offered delightful glimpses of the French musical past.

* * *

At a Boosey and Hawkes concert (Wigmore Hall) we heard Benjamin Britten's "A Ceremony of Carols for Boys' Choir and Harp," composed and first performed in 1942. This Ceremony will doubtless become an annual one. The use of the harp with boys' voices was a happy idea. The color possibilities of the combination are skillfully exploited, and the atmosphere of the old carol is truly caught and heightened. Who can explain the magic, verbal and musical, of the old Noël? Britten himself conducted the Morriston Senior Boys' School Choir and Marie Korchinska was the harpist. But one of the thrills of the afternoon was the voice and singing of the small boy who took the soprano solo: Gerald Jack Lewis.

The chief interest of the second and third concerts of the Royal Philharmonic Society's season centered round two native works: Arnold Bax's tone poem, "The Garden of Fand" and Vaughan Williams's new Symphony in D—In English the biggest success of the year. "The Garden of Fand" once more left the impression of having ran to seed; although the composer's garden fades out of sight," a good weeding would have done it no harm. Overgrowth spoils the best spots.

The London Philharmonic Orchestra's concert of Russian music, given at the request of the Society for Cultural Relations with the U. S. S. R., included another performance of Shostakovitch's sixth Symphony. And a concert of Hungarian music, given under the auspices of the Association of Free Hungarians in Great Britain and the London Hungarian Club, was chiefly interesting for Bartók's "Contrasts" for violin, clarinet and piano, and a lively Divertimento for clarinet and string quartet by Maryas Seiber. Ilona Kabos (piano), Eda Kersey (violin), Frederick Thurston (clarinet), and the Blech String Quartet were the artists.

In London, it will be seen, there is plenty of evidence of a free musical Europe. Dr. Harry Colles once wrote: "Most of the best things in modern music come from composers who have kept close to their several native traditions and whose individual genius has enabled them to extend it in directions undreamt of by their predecessors." This is only possible where there is freedom from the domination of an alien musical culture, however great its tradition may be.

Leonard Bernstein

Assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, who will direct performance of his First Symphony by Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Feb. 18.

A New Polish Play in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Thirty-odd years ago, the Polish National Theater in Warsaw paid a compliment to Irish drama by presenting, in Polish, Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World." Desirous of showing their appreciation, the Abbey directorate tried to find a play of Polish authorship suitable for presentation in Eire. Years went by without success. Then came the present war and, oddly enough, it offered the Abbey directors the opportunity they had sought. It was brought to fruition when "Poor Man's Miracle" had its world première on the Abbey stage.

* * *

The play has an interesting history. It was written by Marian Hemar and was actually in production at the National Theater, Warsaw, when Poland was invaded. Shortly afterwards the theater was bombed and it was believed that no copy of the play survived. One member of the cast, however, retained his copy and, escaping from Poland, eventually reached England with the script. A translator was found in F. B. Czarnomski and the work was offered to the Abbey, which at once accepted it.

The opening scene is laid in the home of a poor Polish family consisting of an elderly woman, her physically incapacitated daughter and the girl's husband, a young electrician who has lost his job. The young man, deeply attached to his wife, divides his time between sitting by her bedside and praying in the Roman Catholic church for her restoration. He is informed that certain expensive treatment is essential, and, upbraided for his idleness and lack of money, he goes off to the church to pray.

* * *

Presently, he rushes back to report that his wife's patron saint has spoken to him and from her statue in the church given him a pearl necklace which he is to sell. The news spreads quickly and neighbors flock in to kneel in thanksgiving. Two gendarmes arrive to arrest the boy for theft just as his wife rises from her bed and, walking toward him, throws herself into his arms.

Various scenes follow in which witnesses are examined. All are inclined to believe the boy's story. In a prison interview, the parish priest begs the accused to tell him the truth. When the boy clings to his tale, the priest discloses that he had sold the original necklace years before in order to relieve distress in the parish. This has no effect upon the boy's attitude, and as the curtain falls it is impossible to anticipate the sequel.

During the trial scene the accused is pilloried by the prosecutor, a devoutly religious man, but when his own counsel, a skeptic on religion, pleads for him, the boy's conscience is awakened and he confesses to the theft.

In the Polish version there may have been poetic passages which do not appear in the translation; the character of the youth and his imaginative powers lend themselves to poetic treatment. The play is, frankly, rather for the little theaters than for the commercial theater.

Cyril Cusack gave a fine performance as the accused boy, and Liam Redmond gave a good portrait of the priest. On the lighter side, F. J. McCormick provided much amusement and the large supporting cast were well in the picture. The play was produced by Francis Dermody.

J. J. H.

Salute to the Music Hall

By Harold Hobson

London

The British theater program never was worth sixpence: now it is hardly worth a penny. The war has hit it badly. One lies before me as I write. It consists of a single sheet folded down the middle. It bears the title of the play, ("It's Time To Dance," a musical comedy), the cast, the scenes, and the names of the songs. Apart from that, it has small advertisements of five other pieces in London. Beyond that, nothing.

For this singular exiguity of information the playgoer, who may already have paid the equivalent of $3 for his seat, is expected to surrender 12 cents more. There is, of course, a paper shortage in London; and certainly whoever is responsible for the production of programs in British theaters has faced the situation with a spirit of co-operation very highly developed.

* * *

Not always were programs so chary of reading matter. In 1915, in the last war, the program of the Empire music hall ran to eight or 10 large pages. The first page of the one dated Feb. 8 of that year bears the picture of a motor cyclist, pointing towards a church tower which was burning in the background. Underneath is the legend, "Send more men to the Sportsmen's Battalion."

A couple of pages later is an advertisement which seems to my dazzled eyes almost to be poetry. It reads—"Pinoli's Restaurant, Theater Supper, from 9 p. m. to 12:15 a. m.; consisting of soup, fish, entrée or poultry, vegetables, ice, and cheese." This for one shilling and sixpence, or less than 40 cents. How is the world changed!

With what entertainment were the members of the Empire audience provided before moving on to this Lucullan and inexpensive banquet? They could see a Belgian bird mimic, and a ballet entitled "Europe," with Phyllis Bedells as the prima ballerina, and finally a French military episode called "The Tri-Color."

* * *

But what interests me most is none of these, but the performance of a young girl billed as "Stella the Lark" (Stella Carol). A footnote to the program informs us that Miss Carol had been heard by a music teacher singing in the streets of Hampstead. "The purity, brilliance, and ease of production of the girl's notes" had so impressed this teacher that she had taken her in hand, and made of her a professional performer. Miss Carol now had "an even scale of three octaves, ending on G in alt." She once sang to King George V and Queen Mary, and the Queen said to her, "I am sure you have a great future before you."

The technical information about the three octaves and the "G in alt" to me means nothing. It might as well be conveyed in Choctaw or Chinese for all I understand of it. My musical attainments are like those of the person who invariably stands up when hearing "Pop Goes the Weasel," under the impression that it is "God Save the King." Nevertheless, I can see that it is supposed to be pretty impressive. Great things were expected of "Stella the Lark." Twenty-nine years have passed since that evening at the Empire, and this is positively the only time I ever heard of Miss Carol. What became of her? What happened to that "future" Her Majesty the Queen Mother so confidently predicted?

* * *

Already, in 1915, the character of music halls was changing. That is clear from the collection of programs before me, which I bought in the Charing Cross Road the other day, not for 12 cents, but for $7. They range from 1899 to 1923. On Jan. 2, 1899, you could see the Neiss Troupe, aerial gymnasts; Nelly French, bicyclist; the Craggs, acrobats; and the original champion American bicycle polo team, Hanegan and Hazelton v. Brady and Murphy. Single turns made up the greater part of the bill, which was completed by a ballet, Genée dancing.

In 1910, ballet, with Lydia Kyasht as prima ballerina, was the principal attraction. In 1915 ballet and single turns were giving way to revues that filled more than half the program. By the end of the war, revue dominated the scene; only in its turn to surrender the Empire stage to the conquering films, from which it has never been regained.

Such is the story of the development and disappearance of the British music hall in London, where, except for an occasional performance at the Palladium, it now has no important representative.

Prints Run to Action and Mood

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The sixteenth annual national Salon of Lithography at the Print Club, 1614 Latimer Street, provides an excellent cross-section of contemporary American art, thought, ranging from the handsome naturalism of Stow Wengenroth's "Arctic Owl" to the sardonic imagination behind Benton Spruance's "Fathers and Sons," a war commentary, folding the skeletons of World War I and the soldiers of World War II into the apertures of tangled roots underground.

The Mary S. Collins prize and three mentions, however, went to prints entirely divorced from the war. "Young Girl," by Francis Chapin, a wistful study with subtle play of shadow and light blurring the features, was accorded the prize, reflecting in its tonal quality a painter's interest in values.

Honorable mentions were awarded to "Fisherwomen" by Max Kahn; "Pass With the Cape," a bull-fight study by Earle Miller, and "Trapnet Fishing on the Great Lakes," by Robert von Neumann. The contrast in handling, though not in subject matter, between the Kahn print and that by von Neumann strikes to the heart of creative concept.

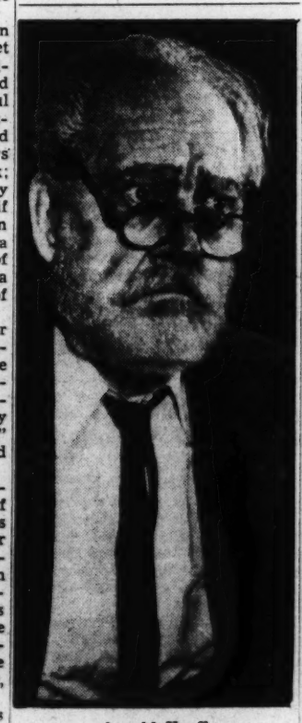
"Fisherwomen" is a simple, though sensitive statement, with one figure standing and one crouching, both statuesque in inference, but alleviated by a delicate handling of nets. "Trapnet Fishing on the Great Lakes," with many figures, is in no sense passive, but yields full conviction of the united pull of many hands as the catch is brought to the boatside. Thus relish for sheer physical vigor contrasts with the spiritual aloofness of "Fisherwomen," the energy of the former pitted against the patience of the latter.

Human interest is uppermost in Kyra Markham's "Bleecker Street Fire Hydrant," playing lithe bodies of children against upward surge of water; in the fanciful "Seabees" by Cynthia Iliff, posing delicate squirrels in foreground close-up against two small boys dragging stones to dam a brook; in "Country Wedding," quaintly interpreted by Doris Lee as if it were a village sampler; and in Virginia Snyder's "Homeward," a three-cornered active sketch of three boys falling away from a rearing horse in a triangle of tangents.

An occasional note of humor also creeps into the annual. Alfred Bendiner's "Heroes of the Home Front" shows the CD in action at the big table of the Interceptor Command; while Lucy J. Martin's "Unrationed Harvest" goes back to Adam and Eve and the apple in the Garden.

Personal and impersonal viewpoints really weave the fabric of the show. Beulah Stevenson's "Koussevitzky Conducting," for instance, develops a freely interpreted, excitingly personal pattern from audience, amphitheater circles, stage and relative distances in a crowded playhouse; while Harry Sternberg builds an impersonal industrial pattern from the shapes and smoke of a steel mill, "Forests of Flame."

At times the creative urge deals less with subject matter than with its spirited abstraction. Dorothy Van Loan's "Eyes on the Ball," a polo sketch, is a print of this type, stressing angles of action from sticks through bridle-reins to legs.



Arnold Korff

In "Thank You, Svoboda," a new comedy starring Sam Jaffe, which will open at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, Feb. 17, and at the Mansfield, New York, March 1.

The Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., has received from A. Conger Goodyear a portrait by Manet, a Rubens drawing, two drawings by George Bellows and a still-life by de la Fresnaye.

N.E.A. Probers of N. Y. Schools Say Mayor Drags Red Herring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's "inquiry" into the professional standing of the National Education Association's investigating panel, that earlier this week had charged him with illegally interfering with the local school system, was under fire here today.

Members of the panel declared that neither the mayors nor the educators in their home towns had heard from Mayor La Guardia, although he had told reporters, following release of the N. E. A. report, that officials in their communities had told him in effect to disregard the actions of the panel members.

The mayoral comment occurred Sunday after Mayor La Guardia's weekly broadcast. He first declared that no one on the N. E. A. Board had the mental magnitude to grasp the complexities of the New York City school system and then he recalled that the panel members had gained their teaching experience in Erie, Pa.; Missoula, Mont.; Spokane, Wash., and Columbus, Ind.

"I communicated with officials in these towns these people came from," the Mayor said, "and they told me: 'don't pay any attention to them; we don't.' I don't."

Dr. Donald DuShane, Chairman of the panel and a past-president of the N. E. A., said that a check with educators in Columbus, Ind., where he had been Superintendent of Schools, and in Washington, his present residence, disclosed no queries by Mayor La Guardia.

A similar report was offered by Miss Mabel Studebaker, a high school teacher of science at Erie, Pa., and President of the N. E. A.'s Department of Classroom Teachers. The Mayor had dismissed her contribution to the report with the pertinent comment that he had observed her "beautiful Nylon stockings."

Miss Studebaker, refraining from any comment on the stocking situation, declared that the Mayor of Erie was out of town, but his secretary reported no inquiries from Mayor La Guardia. The Superintendent of Schools reported no inquiries, too, she added.

A third member of the panel, Dr. Orville C. Pratt, said that neither the Mayor of Spokane, Wash., where he served as Superintendent of Schools until 1916, nor the School Administration there had heard from Mayor La Guardia, and charged the Mayor with attempting to divert attention from the report.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

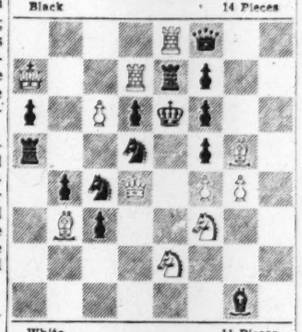
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

February 11, 1944

Problem No. 2645

By George Hume

Black 14 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

4Rq2/K2Rrp2/p1Ppkp2/r2kt1pB1/-1pkt4P1/1Bp2Kl2/4Kt3/6b1

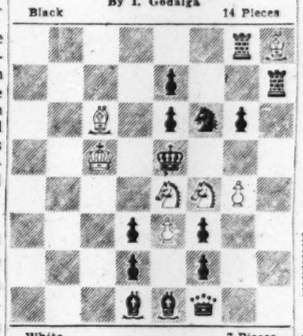
White to play and mate in two

(Second prize, Eighth American Congress, 1921.)

Problem No. 2646

By I. Godalga

Black 14 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

6rB/4p2r/2B1pktp1/2K1k3/4KtKtP1/-3pPp2/3p1p2/3bbq2

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, 1938, Stasti un Romani.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2643. R-K7

No. 2644. 1. Kt-K7 K-K4
2. Q-B3ch
1. K-K6
2. Q-Q3ch
1. P-Q3
2. Q-B
1. P-Kt5
2. Q-Kt2ch

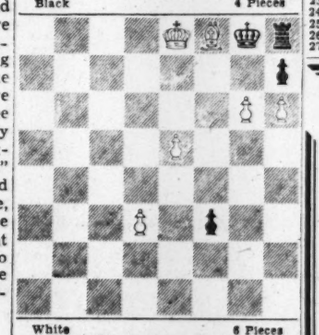
End-Game No. 685. White wins: 1 R-K7ch, K-Q3; 2 PxP, KtxKt; 3 P-B8-(Kt)ch, K-Q4; 4 Kt-Kt8ch, K-Q3; 5 R-Q7ch, K-K4; 6 R-Q8ch, RxR; 7 Kt-B4 mate.

No. 2543, B-RJ; No. 2527, Kt-K7; No. 2605, P-K4. These were given in Forsyth Notation, in the "Problem Awards Continued" last week.

End-Game No. 686

By A. P. Gulayev

Black 4 Pieces



White White to play and win 6 Pieces

(More of Chernev's "Chessboard Magic," just published by the Chess Review. Quoted from "Chess in U. S. S. R.," 1940.)

Federation Growth

George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, reports that the yearbook is already in the hands of the printer and that over 200 new members, along with old members, will receive a copy without charge. These Federation yearbooks have been easily worth the dollar membership in the past, and even with wartime limitations, the current yearbook should be no exception. And, of course, members will be helping along their favorite pastime. Only with a large and widespread membership can a national championship truly national in scope be held. This is one of the objectives of the Federation.

National Championship

The national championship will hold preliminaries beginning March 25, according to L. Walter Stephens, chairman of the committee in charge. Some 10 experts will qualify for the finals, to begin April 15. Eight seeded players—Fine, Horowitz, Kashdan, Kupchik, Santasiere, Denker, Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, and Lewis J. Isaacs of Chicago—are expected to compete. Reshevsky, who has won the three previous national championships, announced that his business would interfere with his defending his title. Weaver Adams, now in Denver, has been invited to play by the tournament committee, but probably will be unable to accept.

RAF Chess Clubs

Chess as a diversion of aviators is shown by the establishment of some 24 chess clubs at various RAF stations in the British Isles.

Marshall Brilliancy

With the present scarcity of recent master games, we have a good opportunity of renewing our acquaintance with some old-time masterpieces. Here is a game which gained second brilliancy prize for Frank Marshall in the 1908 Vienna tournament, without, as he wrote in his "My Fifty Years of Chess," "a single combination." J. Mieses, now well over 70, has lived in London for some years now, having fled the Nazi tyranny in time.

French Defense

Mieses White	Marshall Black	Mieses White	Marshall Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 R-K	Q-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 BxKt	PxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	18 Kt-B	Q-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	19 Kt-Kt3	P-R4
5 B-K3	Kt-B3	20 KtxB	QxKt
6 KPxP	KPxP	21 P-QKt4	Kt-K4
7 P-K5	P-K2	22 B-B4	Kt-Kt3
8 B-K2	Castles	23 B-K3	Kt-R5
9 Castles	R-K	24 B-B4	Q-Kt3
10 P-KR3	B-B4	25 B-Kt3	B-Kt4
11 P-R3	P-QR4	26 Q-Kt	R-Q7
12 Kt-QR4	Q-B2	27 Q-Kt3	P-K6
13 Q-B	QR-Q	28 Q-B3	PxPch
14 B-Q3	Kt-K5	29 BxP	B-K6
15 Kt-Q2	Q-K4	Resigns	

Alekhine Game

This game, from a tournament played at Salzburg during June, 1943, according to the British Chess Magazine, shows Alekhine once again outscoring his old rival Bogoljubow.

Queen's Pawn Game

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	28 Kt-K2	Q-K3
2 B-Kt5	P-Q4	29 Q-K4	P-B4
3 P-K3	Kt-K5	30 Q-B2	P-KKt4
4 B-R4	Q-Q3	31 P-B4	P-Kt5
5 Kt-Q2	B-B4	32 P-K4	R-KB2
6 KKt-B3	Kt-Q2/	33 PxP	RxP
7 Q-Kt3	Castles	34 B-R4	B-R3
8 KtxKt	BxKt	35 Q-K4	KR-B
9 B-Kt3	Q-QB3	36 P-Kt3	Q-Q2
10 Kt-Q2	B-Kt3	37 R-B	R-K
11 P-KJ	P-R3	38 K-Kt2	KRxP
12 P-QB4	Q-Kt3	39 PxR	BxR
13 P-B5	Q-R4	40 KtxB	Q-Kt3
14 P-QR3	P-K4	41 P-R3	PxPch
15 Q-Q	P-QB3	42 K-R2	R-B7ch
16 PxP	QxBP	43 K-Kt	R-Kt7ch
17 R-B	Q-Kt3	44 K-R	Q-Q3
18 B-K2	Kt-B4	45 Q-B3	Q-Q5
19 P-Kt4	Kt-Q6ch	46 Q-B8ch	K-B2
20 BxKt	BxB	47 Q-K7ch	K-Kt3
21 Kt-B3	B-B5	48 Q-Q6ch	QxQ
22 Kt-Q4	P-QR4	49 PxQ	K-B3
23 Q-Kt4ch	R-Q2	50 B-K7	R-QB7
24 RxB	PxR	51 B-Kt5	KxP
25 Castles	P-QB4	52 P-R4	P-R4
26 PxRP	Q-KKt3	Resigns	
27 P-R6	QxRP		

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Chicago, Ill.

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Outstanding in this field is United Air Lines, which in 1940 established a school and college service department. Today, this group distributes thousands of aviation manuals to teachers throughout the United States, prepares visual aids for aviation education and performs a large number of other services to meet the growing demand of educators for aviation source materials of all kinds.

Educator in Charge

Prior to 1940, and because school textbooks naturally could not keep up with the rapid progress of aviation, United had received thousands of requests annually from teachers and students who wanted information, timetables, pictures and maps about the airplane. To handle these systematically and encourage aviation study, the company called in Prof. W. A. Wheatley to head this new school and college service department. He himself had taught school, and had been dean of the State Teachers College at Edinboro, Pa.

The war only tended to increase the demand for aviation materials by teachers everywhere. With the war, therefore, United Air Lines expanded its educational department, and appointed field representatives to serve various areas on the West Coast, in the Middle West, and on the Atlantic Coast.

Hundreds of Requests

Between 200 and 300 requests for educational material are coming in each week now, to this air company alone. For teachers it has prepared three teaching kits for the three different grade levels—primary, intermediate, and junior and senior high schools. These kits contain airplane pictures, maps, silhouettes of military planes, diagrams of modern airliners and teachers' manuals with pertinent facts about the aviation industry and hints on aviation teaching methods. A nominal charge of 25 cents is made, just so people who don't intend to use them won't write for the kits, and to cover cost of mailing. They can be obtained by writing to the School and College Service, United Air Lines, 23 East Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Ill. (Please mention the Education Page.)

Besides the kits, United's school and college service department recently prepared a slide film and teacher's manual on "Behind the Scenes of a Coast-to-Coast Flight." More than 12,000 have been distributed, free, to schools throughout the country, with the necessary equipment for showing the films.

Early this year the department worked out a folder naming, locating, and explaining the use of some 50 parts of a large airliner. Over 2,000,000 such folders have been distributed to the Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts of America.

Illustrated Talks

In addition, field representatives give illustrated talks before educational groups on air transportation and the projected "Age of Flight," using film strip and Kodachrome slides.

Assisting Professor Wheatley at United's Chicago headquarters is Ray Mertes, formerly a director of vocational guidance at Beloit, Wis., and LaGrange, Ill., and former principal of the Junior High School of Hinsdale, Ill. Field representatives of the department include Kathleen Power, in charge of the Chicago district; Forrest Barrett, in charge of the Los Angeles district; Leonard Eastley, Seattle, and Harry Sullivan, San Francisco, and Ruth Haviland, New York.

Courtesy United Air Lines

Identifying planes, making models to scale, studying routes, locations of air fields, costs, and linking all up to peacetime needs and transportation are part of the experience of modern school youngsters who are being groomed today for tomorrow's Air Age.

Dutch Truancy Increases

By the Netherlands Information Bureau

New York

Primary and secondary school truancy has quadrupled during the past year in occupied Holland as patriotic Dutch parents continue to withdraw their children from Nazified classrooms. According to a recent copy of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, the German-controlled newspaper reporting this development, "New police measures have been introduced under which parents would be severely fined for keeping their children away from school without valid reason."

As the paper indicated, the problem is not new for "other police measures provide that a police officer who encounters a child on the streets during school hours shall take the child to the principal of its school. That child—if it has been absent for a number of days—will be told that it must work during holidays. Furthermore," the paper continued, "police supervision will be furnished to insure the child's attendance on such holidays."

When the Germans first started to Nazify the school system back in April, 1941, parents were still able to take their children out of schools to which Nazi principals had been appointed, and place them in primary and secondary educational institutions not yet dominated by Naziism. Often this meant sending the child to another town or village, but it seemed well worth the cost and effort.

Then as the Germans extended their control over the nation's classrooms, more and more Nazis were placed in teaching and supervisory posts. In order to make sure that the parents could not send their children to those denominational schools which were still able to hold out against Naziism, the education authorities decreed that no child could be transferred from one school to another without permission of the principal of the first school.

The Nazi concern over truancy and the educational future of the Dutch children is strictly political. They have not hesitated to withdraw state subsidies from denominational schools which refuse to accept party-line dictation. As a result scores of these institutions have been forced to shut down. Neither have the authorities proved reluctant to take over school buildings for the use of German military and civil administration purposes, as they did in Delft with four out of the town's eight primary schools, plus its high school.

Despite methods and power, the invader has only been able to recruit 15,000 out of a total of 1,000,000 Dutch children aged from 10 to 18 for the Nazi Youth Storm. Meanwhile the other youngsters, including many of those in the 15-to-18-year bracket who have been drafted for the Nazi Labor Service, are carrying out the fight against German oppression, side by side with their parents.

Jolly Faculty Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durham, N. H.

"Promenade all around the hall,
You know where, and I don't care
Throw her in the old armchair."

Such instructions as these are in vogue on the University of New Hampshire campus when the faculty and staff enjoy an evening's recreation in the wartime adult recreation program sponsored by the General Extension Service and the department of Physical Education for Women.

On Monday evenings, faculty husbands and wives and members of the University staff who, during this war period have many added responsibilities, gather for a bit of badminton, ping pong, shuffleboard, and battle-board tennis, and then top the events with an hour of old-fashioned country dances.

The dancing is easily the most popular affair on the program. It is not undertaken in any haphazard fashion, but with Marion Beckwith, head of the Women's Physical Education Department, acting as caller, the participants are taught many of the older dances familiar to this area, with the hope that those now learned will be used in the postwar era for community get-togethers.

Because many of the men are members of the Coast Guard Reserve, they sometimes have to leave the dancing early to report for duty, but this is accepted as one of the wartime "musts" and there's always another person to finish out a Portland Fancy or a Soldier's Joy.

Badminton runs a close second on the program. Players set up their own nets, but all equipment, birdies and racquets, is furnished by the Women's Physical Education Department. Instruction is provided by Evelyn Browne who helps the beginners through the intricacies of scoring, and occasionally fills in as a fourth when budding experts want some real competition.

Foundation for Educational Research

By H. C. Dent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Early in December it was announced in the English educational journals that a Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales had been established, and had already begun work. What is the significance of this move, and what sort of contribution may the Foundation be expected to make? I hope, and believe, the answer to both these questions is: Very great.

It had long been felt by many of us in England to be a matter for reproach that there was in the country no national or authoritative body promoting, stimulating, directing and co-ordinating educational research. Scotland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada had all set up their national organizations, while the United States, we felt, led the world. Only England among the great English-speaking nations lagged behind.

Consequently, when on the conclusion of the Carnegie International Examinations Enquiry (in which England shared) the Carnegie Corporation of New York expressed their opinion that the work ought to be continued and expanded, and generously offered to grant-aid a responsible body formed for the purpose in England, the suggestion fell on ready soil over here.

Unhappily, the outbreak of war prevented any immediate developments, and it was not felt possible until the beginning of this year to make a move with any reasonable prospects of success. Then, thanks largely to the initiative of Professor Sir Fred Clarke, Director of the Institute of Education at the University of London, and Sir Philip Hartog, who directed the English Section of the International Examinations Enquiry, a meeting representative of the major professional associations (teaching and administrative) was assembled to decide what, if anything, could be done at once.

The opinion of the meeting was unanimous. The need for educational research on the largest possible scale was felt by everyone to be clamant. England stood on the verge of a great educational advance, which raised innumerable problems in every part of the field of education. It was imperative that a start be made at the earliest possible moment towards solving some at least of these problems.

It was realized that the start must be on a relatively small scale. The financial position was that the Carnegie Corporation had offered $10,000, to be paid on a pound for pound basis against sums raised in England. All in hand at the moment was £2,000. Nevertheless, the meeting unhesitatingly decided to go ahead; and such excellent progress was made that within eight months all the organizational preliminaries had been completed and the resultant Foundation had begun to function.

The Foundation is designedly a forerunner of greater things. At present the English Board of Education have no powers to grant direct financial aid to bodies specifically engaged in the work of educational research. That is to be rectified in the forthcoming Education Act, which will become operative, it is hoped, not later than the end of the war. Then it will be possible to think of educational research in terms of a publicly-provided social service backed by the resources of the State. When that time comes, the present Foundation will at once merge its interests in whatever wider scheme is decided upon. Meanwhile it conceives as its tasks to build up a nation-wide organization of research workers, to coordinate the research already being undertaken in the country, and to set on foot and direct such other research into the most pressing problems as its resources will allow.

The Foundation is already national in the sense that it has the support of all the professional associations concerned with the provision of public education in England and Wales, and that its work is to be directed by an Advisory Council representative of these. It has the approval of the President of the Board of Education. It has been set up in association with the largest university in Great Britain, and under the direction of one of the most distinguished educationists in the country. English research workers and sociologists of international reputation have been offered and have accepted seats on its Advisory Council. Assurances of support, both financial and in terms of co-operation, have already been received from many quarters, and more are known to be forthcoming. Though manpower difficulties are bound to limit its operations during the period of hostilities, there is little doubt that it will achieve its primary aim, which is to make educational research an organic and integral part of the new educational system projected for England.

Through the Editor's Window

Schoolyard Bird Sanctuary

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Except for a brief stretch of front lawn to set off the building, most city schoolyards are bleak places of hard ground and brick wall, with small chance for a nature sanctuary. For them, then, we can only recommend a nature corner in one or more rooms, with a little museum, an aquarium, and a wardian case or two. Some city schools are doing yeoman work with this equipment.

But the town or country schools have abundant opportunity to encourage an interest in wildlife. Many could have wildflower gardens, tasteful planting designed and cared for by the children themselves, and some could have bird or wildlife sanctuaries.

A few years ago we published on this page an article about a schoolyard Sanctuary in Glencoe, Ill. The current issue of Nature Magazine describes another, in Peekskill, N. Y. In both cases the fundamentals of conservation, the interest in nature, a great deal of elementary general science material, fine group projects, and many other educational benefits stem from Sanctuary activities and studies.

In this school, the Putnam Valley Central School, six miles from Peekskill, the Sanctuary began with a school landscaping program. The children brought shrubs and flowers as part of a project in beautifying the school grounds. From here a discussion in wild flowers and protection developed into an outdoor wildflower museum. The Sanctuary came next.

The stretch of woodland was already there. The youngsters blazed nature trails, cleared up the tangle, brought wild flowers, built and put up birdhouses and also at the entrance a rustic sign. Their parents and a local florist got interested and contributed, also.

Tanagers, towhees, wrens, robins have nested there. One day an "exodus" of winged ants from an old stump illustrated a class nature lesson. Unusual insects like the praying mantis and the walkingstick have been found, studied and protected. The English and art classes of the fourth grade produced a 22-page mimeographed booklet filled with articles, drawings, and poems about the project, with the title "The Garden of Thrills." Latest among improvements are plans for making a midget fish pond, and a "track recorder," an area of smooth soft dirt for recording pawprints of small animals visiting the preserve by night.

The boys and girls who attend schools with programs like this are indeed fortunate. Furthermore, the nation needs more of them—citizens who are conservation-conscious. Mother and Dad, how about your local schools? Couldn't something like this be encouraged?

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: "'Good *afternoon*, Miss Smith,' she laughed, intending to infer that I was late in arriving." In this sentence, doesn't Miss Smith mean "imply"?

Answer: Yes, and most of us need to clarify our thinking as to the difference between *imply* and *infer*. As someone once said in writing us, the difference is as distinct as that between give and take. You *imply* something to someone else, and you *infer* from someone or something else. *Imply* means to suggest, hint, insinuate a meaning. *Infer* means to deduce, conclude, from a premise that such-and-such is so. By saying "Good afternoon" in the morning, Miss Jones *implied* that Miss Smith was not exactly early at work, and Miss Smith *inferred* this meaning from Miss Jones' remarks. Compare the following:

I *infer* from what you say that you intend to resign.

He *implied* that she ought to resign.

If you said "He inferred that she ought to resign," you mean that he drew the conclusion that she ought to resign—probably from something she said.

Write the Education Editor

Democratic Citizens

The men and women who read the headlines and then flock to the library for books explaining them are proving that they are democratic citizens. They recognize their right to be told why we are fighting, what we must undertake before we can have a just and durable peace, and why there is a danger of inflation, even what inflation is. Given good, substantial reasons why they must conserve sugar, fuel, tires and other rationed products, the public will cheerfully accept these restrictions. Providing material which explains to people the facts behind today's newspaper front is another way in which the library is fulfilling its obligation to its community. The New York City Public Library is but one example of the way in which our libraries are serving their communities and their country today. In this, the largest city in the United States, the library has extended until eight in the evening its reading hours in the departments of scientific, technological and current periodicals.

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Today's 2:55 P.M. Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	860,080
1944 volume to date	24,110,795
1943 volume to date	26,315,236

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	50.5	Prev. day	50.1
Month ago	50.3	Year ago	44.5
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp 1½g	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 3g	5	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	19	26⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	18	34⅜	39⅜	40	+1
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	3	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Alleg & West 6 †	20	75	75	75	+5
Allen Indust ¾g	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	3	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
Allied Strs 1	12	15	14⅛	14⅞	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½e	15	36⅜	36¼	36¼	
Alpha P Cem 1ae	1	19	19	19	
Amal Leather	5	2½	2½	2½	
Amerada Pet 3ae	2	82¼	83	83¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	5	60⅛	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
Am Bank N .20e	4	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Bank N of 3 †	1	63	63	63	+ ¼
Am Bosch (¼ae)	46	13⅞	13	13	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Am BrSh pf 5¼ †	1	129½	129½	129½	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	35	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Can 3	2	83	82¾	82¾	— ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	60	174	174	174	
Am Car & Fdy 4a	18	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 14½g	1	71½	71½	71½	+1
Am Ch & Cable½e	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Chl pf 5 †	60	110	109½	109½	—1
Am Chicle 4a	†160	110¼	109¾	109¾	— ½
Am Colortype ¾g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Am Crystal Sug 1	3	15½	15½	15½	
Am Distill	43	110⅞	109⅞	110¼	— ⅛
Am Distill stpd	6	46	46	45	—1
Am Encaus Tiling	3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	3	24	24	24	
Am For Pow	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 13¼k	3	73½	73½	73½	— ½
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	10	85	84	84½	
Am&FP 2pf	43	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	*2	67	66⅞	67	+ ⅛
Am Ice	25	6⅛	6	6	
Am Ice pf 11½e	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Am Interna ½gg	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Am Locom ½g	8	15⅛	15¼	15¾	
Am Locom pf 7	2	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (¼ae)	11	21¼	21	21	— ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	10	33	33	33	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	6	2½	2½	2½	
Am P&L 55 pf	12	41½	40¾	41	— ⅛
Am P&L S6 pf	7	46	45½	45¾	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .10e	40	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
Am R Mill .20e	6	13¼	13⅝	13¾	
AmRolMpf 4½ †	70	66⅞	66¾	66¾	
Am Safety Raz 1g	4	14¾	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
Am Seating ½gg	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am ShipBldg 3g †	150	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	5	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	70	150½	150	150	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	11	26	25½	25½	— ½
Am Stove .30e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	29	29	29	— ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	17	157⅜	157¼	157⅜	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	61	61	61	
Am Tob B ¼a	39	62½	61⅞	62⅛	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	1	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	13	10⅜	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½ae	14	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	11	7⅛	7	7	
Am Woolen	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	17	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	26	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	†220	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl 1g	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Andes Copper 1	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½ae)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	94	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Armour&Co prf3k	6	82¼	81¾	81¾	— ½
Armour & Co pf †	80	104	101½	104	+3
Assd D Gds ¾ae	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†150	94⅜	94½	94⅜	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5	†	10	105	105	
Atch T&SF 1½e	58	60¼	59⅝	59¾	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	88	88	88	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	79	34⅝	33⅞	34	— ¼
Atl Refining (¼ae)	21	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp (¼ae)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Atlas Powd ¼ae	†	30	58	58	
Atlas Pow pf 5	†	10	115	115	
Aust Nichols		2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A1¾k	†	20	74	74	74	+1
Aviation Co .20g		32	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛

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Bald Loco ct1½g		28	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio		129	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf		85	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	
Bangor & Ar		3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Ban&Ar pf1¼k		1150	61½	61	61½	+ ½
Barber Asph		3	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2½	†	10	44½	44½	44½	
Barnsdall Oil .50		5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Bath Ir Works 1e		6	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
Beech Airc 1g		8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Bell Airc 1a		24	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3		9	34	33⅞	33⅞	
Benef In Ln 1.35g		4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Ben L Lr pf 2½		2	56	56	56	— ½
Best Foods ½e		14	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼e)		9	58¾	58½	58⅝	
Beth Steel pf 7		2	116½	116½	116½	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e		2	28	28	28	+ ½
Bir & Decker 1.60		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Blaw-Knox .60g		6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Bliss & L ¼ae		2	17¼	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane2g		49	15	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3g		2	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
Bon Aml B 2½	†	40	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
Bond Strs 2		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Boston & Maine		8	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Borden Co .40 e		2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60		3	36⅛	36	36	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60		19	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2			45	45	45	
Bridgeport Br 1		3	9⅝	9½	9½	
Briggs Mfg 2		22	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½ge		2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Brunswk-Balke ¼ae		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g		8	8⅞	8¼	8¼	
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Buda Wheel ½g		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Buffalo Forge 2g		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g		3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2		1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Burl Mills (.40e)		*6	29¼	29	29½	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e		25	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.15e)		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Byers A M Co		1	13½	13½	13½	
Byers pf 7	†	10	75	75	75	— ¼
Byron Jack ¼ae		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛

C

Calif P pf 2½	†	10	54	54	54	
Callahan Z-Lead		1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g		3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼g		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Can Dry Ale ¼g		2	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
Can Sou Ry 3	†	20	36	36	36	
Canad Pacific		99	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Capital Adm A		2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Carriers&Gen ¼g		3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Caro C&O 5	†	70	100½	100¼	100½	
Case (JI) Co		12	36	35	35	
Case (JI) pf 7	†	10	147	147	147	
Caterpil Tractor 2		3	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Celanese Corp 2		7	38¾	38¼	38¼	
Celanese 5 pf 5	†	10	107	107	107	
Celanese pr pf 7	†	1	122¾	122½	122¾	
Celotex Corp ⅓		3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Celotex Co pf 1	†	110	18	17¾	18	
Cent Aguirre 1¾		12	20	19⅝	19⅝	
Cent Foundry		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½	†	10	108	108	108	+ ½
Cent R R N J		12	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
CentVioletaSup 1g		1	24	24	24	— ½
Century Rib M		1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae		4	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod		3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†	110	60½	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
Chain Belt ¼ae		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6	†	20	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
Checker Cab		1	29½	29½	29½	
Chas & Ohio 3		10	46¾	46	46	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 1Jg		30	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.50g		45	15⅞	15½	15½	
Chi Grt West		50	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¼ak		15	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Chi Mall Or (.15e)		2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2		3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Childs Co		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Corp 3		20	80	78⅞	79	—1
City Invest	†	60	59¼	58½	59¼	+ 1½
City Stores		3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Clev El pf 4½	†	40	113	112½	112½	— ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a			26	34	33¾	33¾
Clueti Peabody 2			3	36	36	36
Coca-Cola 3a			3	114¾	114¾	114¾
Coca-Cola A 3	†	40	66¼	66¼	66¼	
Collins & Aik ¼ae		2	27	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Col & South		†2840	15½	14¼	15⅛	+ 1⅛
Col & South 1pf	†	2470	17¼	15½	17	+ 1½
Col & South 2pf	†	230	15¾	15	15½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1		*1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Col B cast A 1.80g		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Col B cast B 1.80g		2	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g		50	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Col G & E 6 pf 6		4	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5	†	200	70	70	70	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Colum P pf 2¾g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Comi Credit 3	8	39½	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Cred pf 4¼g	1	105	105	105	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	20	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
Comi Solv .60g	15	15	14⅞	14¾	— ⅛
Com'with&South	34	11	⅝	11	
Com & So pf 4¾g	4	82⅝	82¾	82⅞	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	23	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
Conpoleum-Nairn1	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	25	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
Cons. Film Ind	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cons F Ind pf 1g	10	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	1	10	10	10	
Cons Nat Gas	28	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
Cons Vultee ½ae	59	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	47	47	47	
Consum Pr 4½ †	90	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ⅛
Container Co ¼ae	9	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ¼ae	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Con Can 1	5	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	9	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	37	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	8	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
Cooper Bess 1½gg	25	14¾	13⅞	14¾	
Cooper Bess pf3	†	200	40¼	39¾	40¼	
Cont Steel 2g	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Con'wdSt pf2½	†	30	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†	50	47	47	47	
Corn Prod 2.60		4	56¼	56⅛	56½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	†	20	178	178	178	+ ¼
Cornell DuE 1.10g		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Coty Inc .30g		1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Coty Internat		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Crane Co 1g		19	19⅛	19	19	
Crane Co pf 5	†	60	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1g		2	18	18	18	
Crown Cork&S ¾g		1	28½	28½	28½	
Crown Zeller ¾ae		2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Crown Zel pf5	†	20	98½	98¼	98¼	
Crucible Steel 3g		7	30¼	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5		2	75	74¾	74¾	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†	10	24¼	24¼	24	
Cuban-A Sug .40g		9	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing		25	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf4½g	†	1	106½	106½	106½	+2
Curtis Publishing		41	5¾	5½	5¾	
Curtis Pub pf5g	†	30	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Curtis Pub pr pf 3		3	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright ¼g		34	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2		9	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛

D

Davison Chem 1g		1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Decca Records 1a		3	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g		0	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40		2	34½	34½	34½	
Del & Hudson		21	22	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Del Lack&West		65	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e		5	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½g		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
Diam T-Mot 1¼ag		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sq h2.22		7	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Dist Cor-S pf 5		2	98	98	98	— ⅛
Divie C A 2½g	†	60	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
Doehler D C 1½g		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60		4	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g		15	51¾	50½	51¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem 3		1	121¾	121¼	121¾	— ¼
Dow Chem pf 4		2	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g		4	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Dunhill Int		22	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
duPont de N4¼ag		6	139½	139	139	—1

E

Eagle P Ld .60g		2	11½	11½	11½	
Eastern Air L		11	37	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5		7	160	160	160	+1½
East Kodak pf6	†	10	178	178	178	
Eaton Mfg 3		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2		5	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt		4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
El Pow&Lt S6 pf		6	86	85	85	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf		6	89¾	89⅛	89¼	+ ¼
El PasoNGas 2.40		2	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3		1	60	60	60	
Endic John pf 4	†	10	104	104	104	— ¼
Eng Pub Service		25	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†	320	95½	94¼	95¼	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg		1	½	½	½	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g		25	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g		170	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5		16	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
EurekaVClean ¼ag		2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Evans Products		2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Exchange Buff .15e		2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	

F

FairbanksMorse1a		1	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2		6	23	22¾	23	
Farns Tel&Rad 1g		15	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g		2	16	15¾	15¾	
Fed Mg & S 3½ag		1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Fed MotTruck .40		3	5½	5½	5½	
Federat D Strs ¾ae		4	24	23½	23½	
FedDStrspf4¼k	†	40	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a		4	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Firestone T&R 3ae		16	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	+ ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½g		4	38	37¾	37¾	+ ½
Follansbee Stl		11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf	†	60	51	51	51	+1
Food Mach 1¾ag		2	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅜
Foster Wheeler		2	17⅜	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar		3	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Frank Simon pf	†	10	77	77	77	—1
Freeport Sulph 2		2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛

G

Gair Robert .30g		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gamewell Co ¼ae	†	60	26	26	26	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cpf2¾	†	60	53	53	53	
Gen Am Inv 1g		5	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2¼ag		4	45½	45	45½	+ 1¼
Gen Baking .15e		3	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .60g		2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Cable		2	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	†	90	90¼	90	90	
Gen Cigar (1)		*1	28¾	28¼	28¼	
Gen Cigar pf 7		**20	141	141	141	
Gen Elec 1.40		30	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60		13	41⅜	41	41	— ½
Gen Fds pf 4½g	†	30	115½	115½	115½	
Gen G & El A		12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gen Mills5pf5	†	30	129¼	129¼	129¼	— ½
Gen Motors ¾ae		64	54½	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5		2	130	130	130	+1
Gen Out Advert		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g		1	43¼	43¾	43¾	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq 1		5	19⅞	19½	19½	
Gen Print Ink .40		2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag		2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Gen Refract 1.20		5	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Gen S C pf 1¾k	†	50	84½	84½	84½	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst ¾ag		3	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
Gen T&R 1g		4	20¼	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
GilletteSafR .70e		16	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5		2	76	75½	76	+1
Gimbel Bros .15e		16	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Glidden Co .30e		1	19	19	19	
Gobel Adolf		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goodrich B F 2g		10	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5		5	102¾	102½	102½	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R ¼ae		10	37⅞	37½	37½	
Goth Hosiery ½g		3	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby Consol .45g		2	4	4	4	
Grand Union ½ag		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
GraniteCS .52½ag		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40		1	34	34	34	— ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g		60	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g		43	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	†	10	145¼	145¼	145¼	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1		11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
Greyhound pf .55		2	11¾	11¼	11¼	
GrumAircEn 1½g		4	12	12	12	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar		4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†	50	126¾	126½	126½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio		43	9⅞	9½	9¼	— ¼
Gulf Mob pf 5g		27	42¾	42	42½	+ ¼
Gulf Oil 1a		14	45¼	44⅜	45	+ ¼

H

Hall W F Print 1a		1	16	16	16	
HammaMASSpf5	†	10	108	108	108	+1½
Harb-Walker 1		5	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .40g		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Hayes Mfg		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†	50	102	102	102	
Hercules Motor 1		3	25	24½	24½	— ½
Hollander&Son¼e		2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Holly Sugar 1		2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	
Homestake Min		3	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1g		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60		3	63	63	63	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Houston Oil	4	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
HouseholdF pf5	† 50	110¼	110	110¼	+ ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	24	23¾	23¾	
Hudson & Man	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Hudson & Man pf	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Acme-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10¾
American Hardware Co	28½	30½
American Manufacturing	38½	40¼
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	
American Wringer Co	7¾	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	
†Amoskeag Company pf	33	36
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	48
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26	28
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18¾	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	
Bendex Home Appliance	6¼	7¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14¾	16
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71½	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	71½	
Boston Wharf Company	18	19¾
Boston Wov Hose & Rubber	35	37¾
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32½	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38½	
Chapman Valve Manufac	32¾	35
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¼	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	33	33¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¾	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	65¾	68¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7¾	9½
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20½
Exolon Co	7	8¾
Family Finance Inc	10¾	11¾
Family Finance pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	32	34¼
General Fire Extinguisher	13¾	17
General Machinery	21¾	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	38	41
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	88¾	93¼
Graton & Knight Vo pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	34¾	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24¾	25¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17½	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16¾	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	31	33
International Machine Tool	9¼	10
Keith George E Co	60	
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc of	18¾	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	36¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	45¾	48¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	41	44¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	44	47¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66	70½
Metal & Thermit Corp	20¾	23¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8¾
Mosheweu Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34	37¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	71¾	75¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	31¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12¾	14¼
Plumkeag Steam Cotton	58	60
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42¼
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Co'd Stor & W	64	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28	30¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	
Sanford Mills	37¼	40¼
Submarine Signal Co	26¼	28¾
Tampax Inc	5¼	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17¼
U S Envelope Company	150¾	154¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	74
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	
•Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	11¼

•Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13¼	15¼

INSURANCE of Every Description

O'Brion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET BOSTON
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON 9

We are in a position to give you business counsel and are glad to do so without obligation.

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Boston Salvage Committee
GEORGE G. HYLAND, CHAIRMAN

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements February 9, 1942, to January 18, 1944

Receipts from salvage sales:	
Tin cans	$14,021.08
Scrap metal	16,391.42
Waste paper	9,004.02
Total Cash to be accounted for	$39,416.52
Disbursements:	
Expenses	
Regional Salvage Committee, advertising	$1,000.00
H. Cohen & Co., Inc., (services for removing scrap metal)	1,800.00
Truck rentals	854.50
Advertising:	
Daily and weekly newspapers, radio, etc.	4,150.82
Printing, stamps, etc.	303.15
Total	$8,108.47
Contributions:	
Boston Committee on Public Safety (for expenses that cannot be charged to appropriation made by the City of Boston)	$1,000.00
Massachusetts Committee for Infantile Paralysis (1943 and 1944 campaigns)	2,000.00
United War Fund (1943)	10,000.00
American Red Cross (1943)	1,300.42
Kiddie Kamp, Inc.	500.00
The Salvation Army	1,000.00
Mayor's Field Day Fund	500.00
Jewish Welfare Board	1,000.00
Knights of Columbus	1,000.00
Service Men's Committee	100.00
Total	$18,400.42
Total disbursements	$26,508.89
Balance on deposit, United States Trust Company, January 18, 1944	12,907.63
Total Cash Accounted for	$39,416.52

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Boston Salvage Committee:

We have made a detailed audit of the books and records of the Boston Salvage Committee for the period from February 9, 1942 to January 18, 1944, inclusive, and hereby certify that in our opinion the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements correctly and completely sets forth the activities of the Committee over the above-stated period.

Charles F. Rittenhouse & Company,
Certified Public Accountants
Boston, Massachusetts
February 8, 1944

When you buy something from an advertiser in
The Christian Science Monitor
please let him know that you are responding to his advertisement.

	Bid	Asked
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	
Brockton Gas Light	7⅞	9
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅛	16⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	
Conn Light & Power	41⅜	43⅞
*Eastern Utilities Asso	24½	26¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	19⅜	21⅛
Fall River Gas Works	22⅝	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	76½	80¾
Hartford Electric Light	48¾	51¾
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14¼	15⅞
Holyoke Water Power	15⅜	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	23	
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	78¼	82¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33¼	35¾
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	25⅛	26⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	34¼	36¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf ln	102¼	103¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	96⅝	99¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	34¾	37¼
N E Public Serv 6 pf	33¾	36⅛
Newport Electric	21¾	
Providence Gas	17¼	18⅝
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109½	114¼
R I Pub Serv pf	32⅝	35¼
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8½
Springfield Gas Light	19⅞	21½
Western MassCompanies	23½	25½

*Ex-dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51⅝	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (2a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11½	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅜
American Insurance Newark (2a	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	33¼	34¾
American Reserve	14¾	16
American Surety (2½)	59	61½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅜
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	523	550
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	22⅜
City of New York (1½)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	42¼	44¾
Continental Casualty (1.20)	38	40½
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Firemen's(Phila) (SF) (3)	80¼	84¼
Firemen's(Newark) (.40)	13⅝	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	24	26
General Reinsurance (2)	44¼	47
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	44
Globe & Republic (½)	9	10⅞
Great American Insurance (1)	26¾	28½
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¾	103¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26¾	28⅝
Homestead (½g)	13¼	15¼
Ins Co North America (2½a)	76¾	79¼
Jersey Ins New York (1.80)	40¾	43¼
Knickerbocker (1g)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	8⅝	9⅝
Massachusetts Bond (2½g)	64	67½
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	6⅞	7¼
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	45¼	48¼
National Fire (2)	52½	55½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅛
National Union (2a)	178	189
New Amsterdam Casualty (1g)	26⅛	28⅛
New Brunswick (1½g)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47½
New York Fire (.80)	12⅞	14⅜
North River (1)	21⅞	22¾
Northeast Insurance	5	5¾
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	7	49½
Phoenix (2a)	81½	85½
Preferred Accident (.60a)	15⅜	16⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	34½	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor N York (1½g)	4¼	6⅛
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26½	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	284	294
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	46¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	34⅝	36⅝
Springfield (4½g)	121½	127
Standard Accident	62¼	66
Travelers (16)	480	501
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	39½	41½
United States Fire (2)	45	47¾
United States Guarante (1.60a)	67	72
Westchester (1.20a	29½	31⅝

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. dDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.29	3.60
Amerex Holding	22.37⅛	24.25
American Business Shares	3.33	3.65
Axe Houghton Fund	13.34	14.34
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.34	104.62
Broad Street Investing	26.73	28.90
Bullock Fund	14.69	16.00
Boston Fund	16.45	17.69
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.10	29.14
Chemical Fund	9.37	10.14
Christiana Securities Co	227.00	230.00
Commonwealth Corp	9.22	
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.25	40.52
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.63	22.15
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.27	13.16
Equitable Invest Corp	28.72	30.88
*Equity Corp $5 pf	33.00	35.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.93	19.31
Fund Investors Inc	21.21	23.24
General Capital	31.47	33.84
General Investors Trust	5.17	5.57
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.80	7.48
Railroad Shares	3.56	3.93
Steel Shares	4.13	4.55
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.27	21.80
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Canadian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.84	S-1	23.04
B-2	30.51	S-2	13.52
B-3	20.66	S-3	10.33
B-4	10.05	S-4	4.59
K-1	17.60	K-2	19.79

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 90.40
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 38.50
Maryland Fund 4.50 4.90
Mass Invest Tr 20.45 21.99
Mass Inv 2d Fd 10.00 10.75
Mutual Invest 10.40 11.37
Nation Wide Voting 1.22 1.35
New England Fund 11.94 12.81
Old Colony Tr Assoc 20.25 21.875
Plymouth Fund Inc .49 .54
Putnam Fund 13.38 14.39
Quarterly Income Shares 6.10 6.60
Railway & Light Sec 12.875 14.25
Railway & Light Sec pf 107.00
Repub Invest Fund 3.22 3.54
Scudder Stevens & Clark 89.09 90.89
Spencer Trask Fund 13.55 14.41
State Street Invest. 79.48 85.70
Trusteed Industry Shrs .71 .80
Wellington Fund 16.00 17.59

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. accmod	2.59	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.54	
Diversified Tr C	3.50	
Diversified Tr D	5.53	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.56	5.29
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.25	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.99	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.89	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.51	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.19	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	23.375	25.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	102¾	106¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¾	112¾

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10

War Contracts Termination Bill Offered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A war contracts termination bill—intended to give the manufacturer a quick settlement and cash to ease him back into peacetime activities when his war job ends—was introduced today by the heads of two Senate committees working on demobilization problems.

"The enactment of this measure," said its authors—Senators Walter George (D) of Georgia and Murray (D) of Montana, "will not only help war production but will also provide a strong foundation for achieving full employment in the postwar period."

Senator George, chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee, also heads a special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning. Senator Murray is chairman of a Military Affairs subcommittee which has been studying war contract terminations.

The act would assure to every war contractor compensation for contract termination, including payment for expenses and an allowance for profit on the work done on an uncompleted contract. It provides payment of 90 per cent of an uncompleted contract. It provides payment of 90 per cent of a contractor's claim against the Government within 30 days of termination date but makes the payment subject to readjustment of a final settlement of the claim.

Contracting agencies—such as the War and Navy Departments—would have power to settle their own contracts. The Government would be required to give contractors 30 days' notice of intention to terminate.

"The act," said its authors, "will guarantee speedy settlement of all termination claims, adequate working capital during the period between termination and final settlement, quick removal of war materials from war plants after contract termination, and proper advance notice before termination.

"Both industry and labor, with whom we have consulted very closely in drawing up the bill, urge that it be acted upon as quickly as possible.

	Bid	Asked
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90¾	94¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	112¼	116¼
General Water G & E $3 pf	44¼	46¾
Jamaica Water Supply	30¼	32⅛
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	81⅜	
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29¾	32
No States Power Del 6 pf	69¾	71¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	74¼	77
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111¾	115¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	102¾	103¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99¼	102¼
Public Service Colo	24½	27
Public Service Ind	17¼	18¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103½	106
Public Service Okla 5 pf	103¾	110¾
Rochester Gas & El $4 pf	103¼	104¼
Rochester Gas & El $6 pf	105	106
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅝	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18½	20⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	
Tampa Electric Co	23½	25½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107½	110½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16½

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.70½	1.69¾	1.70½	1.70½	
Minneapolis	1.60½	1.60¼	1.60¼	1.60¾	
Kansas City	1.61	1.60¾	1.60¼	1.61½	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.67⅝	1.67⅛	1.67⅝	1.67⅛	
Minneapolis	1.58⅞	1.58¾	1.58⅞	1.58¼	
Kansas City	1.59	1.58¼	1.58⅞	1.59¼	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66½	1.65¾	1.66⅜	1.66⅛	
Minneapolis			1.57⅛	1.57⅛	
Kansas City	1.58⅞	1.58¼	1.58¼	1.58⅝	
May Oats					
Chicago	.79¼	.78⅞	.79	.77⅝	
Minneapolis			.77½	.77⅝	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.28⅞	1.28⅞	1.27⅞	1.28⅝	1.29¼
July	1.27	1.27¾	1.26⅞	1.27⅝	1.28⅛
Sept.	1.26	1.26¼	1.25⅜	1.25⅝	1.26⅝
Dec.	1.26½	1.26½	1.25¾	1.26¼	1.27
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.21½	1.21¾	1.21¼	1.21⅝	1.21⅞
July	1.19	1.19½	1.18¾	1.19¼	1.20
Sept.	1.16⅛	1.16⅝	1.16⅛	1.16⅜	1.17⅛

Wool

Grease

March	98.0	98.0	98.0	87.5b	92.5
May				93.0b	92.0
July				89.5b	89.0
October				86.0b	86.0
December				84.5b	84.5

Tops

March	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5b	126.5
May	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5b	121.5
July	116.0	116.4	116.0	116.3b	15.9
October	112.5	112.5	112.2	112.4b	112.2
December	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.4b	109.5

b—Bid.

Cotton

March	20.56	20.58	20.50	20.55	20.58
May	20.21	20.21	20.14	20.16	20.20
July	19.76	19.77	19.70	19.74	19.78
October	19.37	19.29	19.28	19.34	19.37
December	19.21	19.21	19.14	19.19	19.21

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

February				35.30n	35.30
October	40.35	40.35	40.25	40.30	40.30

Potatoes

March				3.31n	3.31
November				3.00n	3.01

n—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 11

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	114	114	114	113½
8.75	Bos & Alb	105	104½	105	104
2.00	Bos Edison	33⅜	33⅜	33¾	33⅞
5.00	Bos Elev	70⅞	70⅛	70½	70½
	B&M pr pf	30¾	30	30	30⅛
	B&M st B pf	6	6	6	5½
	B&M st D pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	6¾
.64	Bos Pers Prop	12¾	12½	12½	13
	Bos & Prov	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	41¾
.75a	Copper Range	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛
4.50	East MassSR	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5⅛
	East M SR lpf	.02½	102	102	102
10.00a	East M SR pfB	70⅞	70	70⅞	67
	East Mass A	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16¾
	Isle Royale	1	1	1	1
.20d	Lamson	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
	Maine Cent	5⅝	5	5	5⅜
	Mass Util Assoc	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
	Nat Service	11c	11c	11c	14c
1.00d	Narr Rac A	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8½
5.75a	NETel&Tel	105⅜	105½	105½	105⅜
	Old Colony RR	25c	25c	25c	40c
.60	Shawmut Assoc	13	13	13	12¾
.40a	Torrington	32⅜	33	33	33⅜
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71¼	71	71	71
	Utah M&T	24c	24c	24c	25c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

English Bank Note Use Gains

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England for week ended Feb. 9, reports a gain of £2,852,000 in note circulation to £1,076,040,000.

Rail Leader Denies Agreement To Retard Road Modernization

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Charles E. Johnson, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, asserted yesterday that Department of Justice allegations that western railroad agreements retarded technological development "is wholly unfounded."

His statement said:

"The whole matter of the Western commissioner agreement was gone into last summer in hearings before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. At that time similar charges were made by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice which were completely answered by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation; R. V. Fletcher, vice-president of the Association of American Railroads, and by the statement of chairman of the Union Pacific, W. Averell Harriman, which was read into the record.

"The charge that railroads have retarded technological development is wholly unfounded. Railroads led the field in the development and use of both air-conditioned passenger equipment and streamlined light-weight passenger trains and Diesel locomotives. The Western agreement was merely the means utilized to afford sound and orderly programs of improvement and resulted in promoting rather than retarding development.

"The agreement itself was a product of the depression. It was adopted by the Western roads in an effort to comply with principles announced by the interstate Commerce Commission in one of its opinions and it made an important contribution to the ability of the carriers to turn in the wonderful record of performance they are accomplishing today.

"In April of last year, when the validity of the contract was challenged it was promptly cancelled and terminated. It was felt that, under present conditions, the contract was unnecessary and that it was the duty of the railroads to devote their effort and attention to the accomplishment of the wartime transportation job."

In the House yesterday, a committee was told by Mr. Fletcher that Congress should adopt a sound transportation policy and stick to it. He said he meant that all forms of transportation should have equality in the matter of regulation, taxes and subsidies. The railroads, he said, are "regulated from the cradle to the grave" and other forms should be regulated to the same degree. Mr. Fletcher added:

"If we are to have the type of competition that many advocate, certainly all forms of transportation should be freed of handicaps or, in the alternative, should be equally handicapped. We cannot go on with huge subsidies to the water lines, to the air lines and the motor carriers, while at the same time requiring the railroads to pay their own expenses and contribute to the public welfare an enormous amount of their net earnings in the way of taxes."

In Chicago President David A. Crawford of the Pullman Company contended that the criticism made by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, chief of the Justic Department's anti-trust division, of the Pullma nfirm did not "square with the plain facts."

Mr. Crawford issued a statement which said in part:

". . . Charges that Pullman restrained the adoption of streamlined light weight equipment, as reported in the press, do not square with the plan facts. First of all, Pullman created and built the first lightweight, streamlined articulated train almost exactly 10 years ago.

"In that 10-year period, during the course of the worst economic depression in history, Pullman invested more than $80,000,000 in air condition, adding to and modernizing the Pullman fleet, of which $47,191,625 was invested in 609 new-type lightweight sleeping cars.

"During this period, eight different car-building companies built a total of 2,116 lightweight passenger train cars, of which 71 per cent were Pullman built, reflecting Pullman's progressiveness and leadership in railroad passenger transportation and indicating the confidence of the railroads in soundness of Pullman design."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 28
Interest Deductions (Part 1)

Interest on indebtedness, with certain exceptions, is an allowable deduction from income for Federal income tax purposes. In computing normal tax and surtax, deductible interest includes both interest incurred in connection with a business or profession, and interest on personal indebtedness. In computing victory tax, however, interest on personal debts is not allowable, and a deduction for interest is allowable only if the debt was incurred (a) in carrying on any trade or business, or (b) for the production or collection of income, or (c) for the management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for the production of income.

Interest on business debts should be shown either in Schedule C(1) on page 2 of the return Form 1040, to arrive at the net amount of rents and royalties entered as item 7 of the return, or in Schedule C(2) to arrive at the net profit (or loss) shown in item 8 of the return. Interest on personal debts should be included in item 12, under "Deductions," and supported by an explanation (in Schedule E) of the deduction. On short Form 1040A, no deductions should be entered for interest, because the tax table on this form already allows the benefit of an average amount for such deductions.

Interest on personal indebtedness may include interest on a mortgage on a home, interest on the price of household goods purchased on the installment plan, as well as interest on personal loans. Interest paid on a judgment or on unpaid taxes is also deductible. It is not necessary that the indebtedness be secured by a lien or mortgage for the interest to be deductible, but there must be a legal obligation on the taxpayer to pay the interest.

In entering interest deductions, several distinctions and qualifications must be kept in mind. In the case of a mortgage loan on one's home, the contract frequently calls for a monthly payment covering both interest and amortization of the loan. Since only the interest is deductible, it is necessary to separate the two amounts to find the interest paid during the year. Interest on a mortgage also must be distinguished from other items often included in home payments, as loan insurance, accrued taxes, and fire insurance. Some of these items may also be deductible, but not under the heading of "interest." Ordinarily the institution holding the mortgage will supply the mortgagor with a statement of the interest paid during the year.

Tenant-stockholders of cooperative apartments may also include as interest deduction the proportion of interest paid or incurred by the apartment corporation on any outstanding indebtedness which was contracted for the purpose of acquisition, construction, alteration, rehabilitation, or maintenance of the apartment building, or in the acquisition of land on which it is located.

Likewise, in the case of personal loans and instalment purchases, a portion of the payments frequently represents "insurance" and "finance charges." In these cases, it is advisable to obtain a statement from the store or finance company as to the amount of the payments which represents interest. Where the contract of purchase provides only for payment by a series of payments, with no mention of interest, no interest would be deductible.

Frequently, interest is in the form of discount—that is, the amount of the interest is deducted from the proceeds of the loan to the borrower at the time of making the loan. Such discount would be an allowable interest deduction at the time the loan is paid (or, in the case of a taxpayer on the accrual basis, as the interest accrues).

Woolworth Quits Board Chairmanship

NEW YORK (AP)—Retirement of Charles S. Woolworth from the board of chairmanship of F. W. Woolworth Co., five-and-ten-cent stores built on merchandising principles he and his brother developed, has been announced by the board of directors.

Mr. Woolworth, who began his career as a floor-sweeper and firetender in Watertown, N. Y., and became a philanthropist and one of the world's top merchants, was named honorary chairman and will go on as a board member, with company President C. W. Doyo as board chairman.

Born in Rodman, N. Y., and a resident of Scranton, Pa., where the original business was founded, Mr. Woolworth was in Florida when his retirement was announced here.

First Boston Group Gets Ill. Power Issue

DECATUR, Ill. (AP)—Illinois Power Company has

McSpaden A Favorite In Texas Open

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 11 (AP)—The $5,000 Texas open golf tournament went into the "play for keeps" rounds today with 157 contestants in the 72-hole competition.

Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia is conceded almost unanimously as the guy to beat for first prize War Bonds simply because in three of the four winter tournaments held thus far nobody has been able to do it. Byron Nelson of Toledo did it once and forced McSpaden into an 18-hole playoff at Phoenix last week, before losing. That makes Lord Byron, at least, a strong second.

Yesterday both participated in the annual pro-amateur event. Nelson shot a 69, two under par, while McSpaden had trouble on two holes and finished with 73. But it was a recovery shot by the latter on No. 9 that had the gallery buzzing. He landed behind some trees, then fell into the same trouble on the other side of the fairway.

The best score was by Raymond Gafford, Fort Worth professional, who felled par by four strokes with a 34-33—67. It enabled him to share in the money as he combined with Dan Biggs, San Antonio amateur for a 61.

Sam Byrd, the former New York Yankees baseball player, was the heaviest winner. He fired a 68 and combined with Lieut. E. T. Carruthers of Randolph Field and Mark Wright of San Antonio for 61's to bring him $112.50. Gafford received $56.25 and Abe Espinosa, Brownsville, Texas, professional, got the same with a 61, obtained in working with Hub Friery of San Antonio.

Fifteen professionals equalled or bettered par during the day, with Ray Hill of Randolph Field and Pete Cooper of Gainesville, Fla., each shooting a 68 along with Byrd. The amateurs all received handicaps.

Dudley Says Golf Interest Is Great

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 11 (AP)—Interest was never greater nor the brand of golf any better, said Ed Dudley, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, today as he toured Brackenridge course in a pro-amateur round preceding the 17th Texas open.

"Crowds in our swing through the West have been tremendous and the scores the boys have been shooting indicate there's nothing wrong with their play," said Dudley, who has a flock of 10 top professionals under his wing in a war-bond trip that already has touched Los Angeles, San Francisco and Phoenix.

Cowley, Jackson Expected In Bruins Line-Up Sunday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins, who have met two stiff tests and passed them beautifully in their last two games, face a third poser Sunday night when they play the fast-traveling Red Wings of Detroit here at the Garden. Last Tuesday the Bruins humbled Canadiens 3-0 here, and last night completely delighted their followers with a 5-4 victory over Black Hawks in Chicago.

For Sunday's game Manager Art Ross said today that he expects to have both Bill Cowley and Harvey Jackson back in uniform as the club continues its battle for a play-off berth. In the standings now the Bruins are in sole possession of fourth place, two points ahead of the Hawks, with whom they were tied before last night's game.

Any discussion of the fine points of last night's affair will have to wait until after the Bruins return from the Windy City tomorrow. Ross said that he did not receive his customary call from Dit Clapper, who usually telephones immediately after a game on the road if Ross was unable to make the trip. Probably Clapper figured that a victory over Hawks in Chicago—first by a Bruins team in 10 meetings beginning back in January, 1942—would be enough for Ross to take at one time.

According to accounts, Herbie Cain came up with three assists to stretch his scoring total to 62 points, five more than those garnered so far by runner-up Lorne Carr of Toronto Maple Leafs. Tommy Brennan started the ball rolling with the first goal of the evening—his first point in six games as a Bruins—and the other Boston goals were scored by Bep Guidolin, Buzz Boll, Pat Egan, and Russ Kopak. Guidolin's goal, with only six seconds left to play, was the winner.

In one other National Hockey League game last night, Detroit Red Wings secured their position in second place, four points ahead of Toronto, with an 8-3 victory over New York Rangers. Wings have now lost only two of their last 14 games, while Rangers have gone seven games in a row without a win.

Besides the Bruins-Red Wings game here Sunday, which will be the B's last home appearance because of the Ice Follies until Toronto comes Feb. 29, Toronto will be at Rangers and Canadiens will play at Chicago. Tomorrow night only one game has been scheduled, Canadiens at Toronto.

The Boston Olympics, who will lost Ty Andersen to the Army March 1, are due to play New York Rovers in New York Sunday afternoon. Tuesday night they meet the Coast Guard Cutters at Baltimore in an exhibition game, and the following night they will meet Falcons in Philadelphia.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	24	4	6	54	151	74
Detroit	18	13	5	41	154	124
Toronto	17	17	3	37	157	136
Boston	16	17	4	36	165	177
Chicago	16	18	2	34	132	146
New York	6	28	2	14	121	223

Results Feb. 10

Boston 5, Chicago 4.
Detroit 8, New York 3.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—A popular off-season pastime among football coaches seems to be stripping the "T" of some of its glamor . . . Recently Cornell's Carl Snavely, who found many advantages, including "more fun for the players" in the "T" formation, said he will stick with the single wing because the man in motion can be used to better advantage in it . . . And Colgate's Andy Kerr, who startled the natives both in New York and California by his varied offense in the East-West game, explains he used that game as a sort of football laboratory . . . "It is my impression," writes Andy, "that the 'T' formation will be a very satisfactory supplementary formation to use. Personally I am not ready to adopt it in toto" . . . The next question is, what will Kerr adopt in Hamilton, N. Y. . . . He probably wishes it could be V-5 Trainee Otto Graham.

♦ ♦ ♦

The pressure was really on in the recent St. Mary's Pre-Flight-Alameda Coast Guard basketball game when, with the score at 34-34, Bob Ulm of St. Mary's was awarded two free throws . . . Bob missed the first and Lieut. (jg) Hank Luisetti, former Stanford star, strolled over . . . "Got a date tonight, Pal?" he asked . . . "Yes sir," said Ulm . . . "Well, you'd better sink that beauty or you'll be playing here all night" . . . Bob made the shot to give St. Mary's a 35-34 decision.

Yale Six Elects

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP)—William K. Saunders of Brattleboro, Vt., a reserve defenseman of this year's Yale hockey team, was elected captain of next year's squad.

Around The Town In Sports

Fulton in 1,000

John Fulton, Stanford junior and world's record holder for 660 yards, has switched his entry from the Hollis 600 to the Lapham 1,000 in tomorrow night's 55th annual B. A. A. track meet at the Boston Garden. The change was announced this afternoon by meet officials after it had been discovered that Fulton had been entered in the shorter distance through a misunderstanding.

♦ ♦ ♦

The West Coast speedster is definitely pointing for the A. A. U. indoor 1,000 yard title, which will be contested early in March in New York. Upon his arrival in New York for the Millrose games last week, Fulton found himself entered in the 600, much to his chagrin, and he nearly refused to race unless he was switched to the 1,000. Officials induced him to stay in the 600, however, and he proceeded to win in the fast time of 1:12.1. Boston officials immediately assumed he would run the 600 here, against Jimmy Herbert, Herb McKenley, Bob Ufer, and Charlie Grohsberger, but Fulton declined. In the 1,000 here he will face Joe Nowicki, Harold Eisenhart, Al Daily, Ray Zoellner, and Bill Atkinson.

♦ ♦ ♦

Although Pete Fox's signed Red Sox contract is in the Fenway Park safe, it will be two weeks or more before other 1944 papers are reaching Eddie Collins' desk. The right fielder brought his in early because he has been working on a local defense job all winter. Other members of the club, however, will have to get their contracts by registered mail, read them, sign them and mail them back to Boston, which obviously will take a few days.

♦ ♦ ♦

Braves Field was quiet today. Bob Quinn announced late yesterday afternoon that Nate Andrews had signed his '44 contract. With it came a letter in which the portly right-hander said that he will do some throwing in the home town of Rowland, N. C., before reporting at Choate School. To whom he will report, however, remains a mystery, as the Braves are still without a manager.

♦ ♦ ♦

Perhaps Canada's greatest skater at the moment, Osborne Colson, is coming back to the Hub next Tuesday evening with Ice Follies of 1944. Along with doing a solo which he himself created, he will do a pairs number with Fran Claudet entitled "Gypsy Romance." Eddie Shipstad, Oscar Johnson, Roy Shipstad, Frick and Frack, Betty Atkinson, Ruby Maxson and Bobby Blake, Heinie Brock, Nora McCarthy and the Thomas twins are other favorites with Ice Follies.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . Even though many "name" athletes of past meets will be missing tomorrow night at the B. A. A. track and field show, the competition will be keen; and once the boys begin jockeying for the inside lane, the Cornie Warmerdams, Greg Rices and Leslie MacMitchells will be forgotten . . . That was a grand win for the Bruins last night in Chicago. More power to them! . . . Rhode Island State's powerful basketball five shows here tomorrow night, meeting the Northeastern varsity on the Boston Y. M. C. A. floor at 6:30 . . . Conversion of the reservoir into a football bowl for Tufts after the war is being considered by Major E. Lawrence of Medford.

Stagg Is Awarded Football Writers Trophy on Coast

STOCKTON, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—The National Football Writers' Association trophy was presented to Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg of the College of Pacific yesterday by Bill Leiser, sports editor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

The trophy is given annually to the person adjudged as contributing most to football during the year and will remain in Stagg's possession until a new recipient is designated at the end of the 1944 season. Last year, when the award was inaugurated, it was presented to Lt. Comdr. Tom Hamilton of the Navy for his efforts in developing the Navy's football program.

Leiser declared that "although this trophy will no doubt be awarded to many persons in future years, it is unlikely it will ever be given to anyone who will have contributed more to football than has Mr. Stagg."

Smith Rejected

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians front office reported Al Smith, left-handed pitcher, voted last year's most valuable Indian, had been rejected for Army duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., because of an old injury to his left leg.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Floyd Bennett Field 53, Coast Guard (Jersey City) 31.
Catholic U. 51, Loyola 41.
Wilberforce (O) 36, Kentucky State 25.
Philadelphia Coast Guard 69, Fort Dix (NJ) 53.
Capital (O) 41, Otterbein 39.

Midwest

Fort Riley Centaurs 61, Smoky Hill Air Base 48.
Valparaiso 52, Indiana State 48.
Luther (Ia) 52, Upper Iowa 40.

South

Alderson-Broaddus 38, Salem 37.
North Carolina State 42, Davidson 33.
North Carolina U. 39, Duke 30.
Tulane 38, La State 37.
Virginia Tech 46, William and Mary 22.

West

Salt Lake Sheriffs 35, Camp Kearns 31.
Denver Ambrose-Legion 54, Fitzsimons Hospital 41.
Lowry Field 52, Fort Logan 34.
Los Dorados (Mexico City) 43, University of British Columbia 39.
Alameda Coast Guard 37, College of the Pacific 30.

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Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER
Sunday Dinner and Supper
56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800
Business Men's Luncheon 50c

FITCHBURG, MASS.

BROOKS
RESTAURANT UNUSUAL
497 Main Street *Open Sundays*

HINGHAM, MASS.

OPEN—*After Vacation*
THE OLD HINGHAM HOUSE
Daily Except Mondays and Tuesdays
OPEN FEBRUARY 14TH AND 22ND
421 Main St. (Route 128) Hingham 1000

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Highland Hotel
"Every Meal a Pleasant Memory"
Delightful Private Dining Rooms for Small Parties
Music by Muzak
Newly Decorated America Room for a Banquet up to 125 persons. Large Air-Conditioned Roman Room for Larger Meetings and Parties.
Before making final arrangements for your Banquet, Inspect our Facilities, Services and Prices.
Dining Rooms Open from 6 A. M. to Midnight
Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY-18
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

DES MOINES, IOWA

Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

DU PONT
SPEED-EASY
WALL FINISH
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
731 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

DEDHAM

FISHER DAIRY
51 EAST STREET DED. 1401
GRADE A MILK AND CREAM
Show that you care—display your 4th War Loan Sticker

Buy an EXTRA War Bond

Loretta's Beauty Salon
FEATURING
Helene Curtis Cold Waves
73 Cedar Street DED. 1825

EVERETT

VALENTINE FLOWERS

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
Maxwell, the Florist, Inc.
Fred. F. Maxwell, Treas.
Eve. 3316—3317
409 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Also
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
602-700 MAIN STREET

Lesure the Florist
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

NEW WINTER line of the Season's newest creations in Coats, *Suits and Dresses.*
We appreciate your patronage.
BARNEY ROSEN
701 Main Street Buy War Bonds

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK

Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 636

helen
Gloves—Bags—Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
381 Main Street

Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street—Room 17
Our Harper Cold Permanent is proving satisfactory.
TELEPHONE 3430

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LITTLE'S STATIONERS
22 Fleet Street Tel. 2120

MITCHELL & COMPANY
DEPT. STORE
DRESSES
$8.95—$19.95
Ready-to-Wear Street Floor
Shoes for Men — Jarman, Florsheim, E. T. Wright, Foot Pals
Shoes for Women — Air-O-Pedic, Treadeasy, Gold Cross, W. B. Coon
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

HINGHAM

Get Behind and Push Over the Fourth War Loan Drive
Four Days to Go
BUY MORE BONDS TODAY!
Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Hingham, Mass.
Incorporated March 4, 1826

Let's Back Up the Attack
BUY 4TH WAR LOAN BONDS
WALSH and PACKARD, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Oils
Kitchen Wares
698 Nantasket Ave. Allerton — 31 Main Street Hingham

CLEARANCE SALE
Odd Lots
Soiled and Discontinued Items
Buy War Stamps and Bonds
Baker's 5c to $1 Store
19 MAIN STREET HINGHAM

Perfume and Heart Shaped Boxes of Candy for Valentine's Day at
DYKEMAN BROTHERS DRUG STORES
9 and 294 Main Street

FRED F. ROWE
A Distributor of
Jones' Farm Sausages and Ray Jersey Milk
7 North Street Hingham

LET'S GET IT OVER!
Buy 4th War Loan Bonds
E. E. Bickford & Co.
General Hardware—Paints—Household Furnishings—Toys and Gifts
118 NORTH ST. HINGHAM 0180

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S
HOLYOKE
Seamprufe Slips
for
Her Valentine Gift
$2.25
Grand slips detailed in the Seamprufe manner. Of soft crepe, plain tailored and trimmed, in Tearose and White. Sizes 32 to 44.

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

SPECIALS ON
Housecoats and Robes
Flannels, Crepes, Wools and Rayons, $3.98 to $14.50
The Leary Shop
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

Martin's for Quality Chocolates
Attractively Packed in
VALENTINE BOXES
1 LB., 2 LB., 3 LB.
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0378

AIR-WICK
Kills kitchen odors quickly, even such pungent odors as onion or cabbage. 6-oz. size—69c.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1727 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Massachusetts Ave.
Tel. Lex. 1499-J
IMPRINTED PERSONAL STATIONERY
BOOKS AND RENTAL LIBRARY

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

If it's New—it's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

New Pastel Floral Design
CHENILLE SPREADS
Closely tufted baby chenille on heavy quality cotton. Attractive pastel floral designs on white grounds. Colors: dusty rose, blue and green.
$8.98
Fine for Wedding Gifts
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3787
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Remember Your Valentine
With a Gift From
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
421 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

Fashion takes its FIRST PEEK at Spring—
See the NEW arriving daily
J. N. Joslin Co.

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14

May we help you select a bouquet or lovely plant for your Valentine?
E. D. KAULBACK & SON, Florists
GEO. H. PIKE, Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET MAL. 0500

Have Ruderman's
RE-UPHOLSTER
YOUR LIVING-ROOM FURNITURE
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. MEDFORD — 42 Ferry St. MALDEN — 544 Main St. MELROSE

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
★
MALDEN CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas O'Brien & Son
Medford's Store for Men
MEDFORD SQUARE
SINCE 1866

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1893
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street
Mel. 3300-1-2-3

BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
Wallpapers and Paints
29 Essex St. Melrose 2566

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4284-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable Fuel. Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
GOSS FUELS, INC.

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.50 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

DU PONT
DUCO
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
422 ACUSHNET AVENUE

JAMES E. LILLEY
271 Cedar St., cor. Parker St.
Quality Meats and Groceries
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

NEWBURYPORT

Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream
Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service Luncheonette
BUY WAR BONDS
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Buy War Bonds
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

Wilbur Coon
Shoes for Women
X-Ray Fitted
BUY WAR BONDS
Traister's Shoe Store
16 Pleasant Street

NEWTONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—Auburndale

Riggs FLOWER SHOP
CORSAGES for VALENTINE'S DAY
2098 Commonwealth Ave. BIG. 1271

NEWTON—Waban

BOSTON GARDENING CO.
For Valentine's Day
Corsages
Choice Flowers
Flowering Plants
LAS. 5566
Corner Beacon and Chestnut Streets

PITTSFIELD

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
88 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0630

WOMEN'S COATS
After Inventory Clearance
Further Markdowns, less than half price.
Better Coat Dept.
ENGLAND BROS.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Ladies' Winter Coats at Reduced Prices

$98.00	Fur Trimmed, now	$75.00
89.95	" " "	65.00
69.95	" " "	50.00
59.95	" " "	45.00
Special Lot of Untrimmed at		$18.50
$50.95	Untrimmed, now	32.50
35.00	" "	29.95
29.95	" "	25.00

HOLDEN & STONE CO.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments
LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Raymond, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE A FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TORRE'S
SNOWBALLS
60c lb.
Our Own Make
Reading Square, Reading

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1500

Valentine Flowers from
PARKER, *Florist*
395 Main Street, Wakefield CRY. 0745

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 784 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Cool Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.
4th WAR LOAN
4 Convenient Neighborhood Stores
Highest Quality Foods
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
804 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
583 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2320
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies — Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR and ACCESSORIES

Will you be showing this Badge of Honor in *your* window?
4th WAR LOAN
THE DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Southern Dairies Sealtest
ICE CREAM and MILK
Southern Dairies
605 Graymont Avenue, North

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4123

MARTHA JOHN
LIGHT
Soprano Tenor
Concert — Opera — Instruction
7928 4th Avenue South Phone 9-7641

MOBILE

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

FRANK H. STOLL
- Men's
- Clothing
- Hats
- Furnishings

5 North Royal Street

MORRISON'S CAFETERIA
Best Food in Town

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

PAULINE'S
Women's Wearables
453 Government Street
2-5188

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
Phone 6616

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery Street

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer, Inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

Florida

BRADENTON

Sharman Service Station
201 So. Perry Street
Sinclair Products
Tire and Battery Service

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

FORT LAUDERDALE

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

For All Food
BARLITT'S MARKET
811 E. Las Olas Boulevard
PHONE 44

The Towne Beauty Shop
Where Quality is a fact, not a boast.
Skilled BEAUTICIANS
608 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 879

BOOKS
LENDING LIBRARY
Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
810 E. Las Olas Boulevard

Sightseeing
CRUISER BOAT WE-KIVA
Las Olas and Sea Breeze Ave.
3-hour cruise
Daily 2:30 P. M. "At the Beach"

READ'S
Department Store
DRY GOODS — YARNS
Interior and Drapery Department
Cor. Wall Street and S. W. First Ave.

Where Quality Reigns
ROBBINS
Style Center for Men
Tropical Hotel Bldg., S. Andrews Ave.

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

MARGO'S BEAUTY SALON
Prices pleasing to your pocketbook
Specialising Permanent Waves
Senior Operators
217 S. W. First Avenue Lauderdale Hotel Phone 41

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the
HELENE-CURTIS COLD PERMANENT WAVES
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

Fort Lauderdale
FURNITURE CO.
COURTESY—PRICE—QUALITY
229 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 351
Opp. Governors' Club Hotel

BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Opposite City Hall PHONE 618

VIRGINIA DONALDSON
Beach Wear
For Men, Women, Children
3005 E. Las Olas Blvd. "At the Beach"

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

MIDDLETON'S
Jewelers—Silversmiths
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
229 South Andrews Avenue

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE (Continued)

J. D. BRYAN
INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

FORT MYERS

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East Eighth Street Phone 5-3488

LAKELAND

Tires—Batteries—Washing—Greasing
WOLFORD'S
Standard Oil Service Station
Phone 26-762 1305 South Florida Ave.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 33 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *first*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

For your next
COLD WAVE
see MR. FRANK
at
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

MIAMI BEACH

Mailing Service Public Stenographer Notary. Telephone dictated letters mailed by us in Post Office
Air Mail Stenographic Service
Street Floor—Opposite Post Office
Truly Nolen, Prop. Marion Palmer, Mgr.
313 N. E. First Ave. Phone 2-2555

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave

Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9795

The Glidden Paint Store
Time Tested Paints and Spred
Artists Supplies
Linoleum — Broadfelt
Airplane and Ship Models
128 No. Orange Ave. Phone 6001

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Luncheonette Candies

Badger's

At Five Points

Visit Our Cosmetic Bar

Stationery Beach Supplies

HARMONS

Clothes for Men

• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS

Main Street at Five Points

PALM CAFETERIA

Cummer Arcade

Williams Stationery Co.

"Complete Office Outfitters"

Greeting Cards

Gifts — Books

319-21 Main Street At Five Points

Sherwin-Williams Paint Store

ORANGE AVE. and MAIN STREET

PHONE 2256

The Nautilus

Shell Specimens and Novelties

W. S. GUYNUP FLORIDA THEA. BLDG.

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVERS

Local and Long Distance

Southern Transfer & Storage Co. Incorporated

2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S

INTERIOR DECORATORS

243 Central Avenue

Phone 5365

The STAR MARKET

"MELVIN L. SWANSON, Owner"

Home Cooked Foods • Quality Meats

Groceries • Fruits • Fresh Vegetables

700 4th St. North Phone 8976

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.

265 Central Avenue Phone 4104

Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES

WEDDING RINGS AND MILITARY JEWELRY

Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing

KANISS JEWELRY CO.

11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone S-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at

The Ritenclif Cafeteria

IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

310-312 Zack Street

Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop

Hotel Tampa Terrace Ph. 3022

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY

Complete Dairy Service

FOREMOST ICE CREAM

PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Tampa's Leading Store for Men

FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

410 Franklin Street

Florida's Fabric Center

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS

808 FRANKLIN STREET

SAVE AT Sears In Tampa, Fla.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

MILK—CREAM ICE CREAM

and All Quality Dairy Products

Serving the Palm Beaches

Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

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R	O	S	I	N	A	S
S	S	▨	N	▨	A	S
▨	▨	A	L	D	E	R
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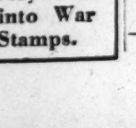

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Daily Features Page

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Facts and Figures

HIS HEART WAS AS GREAT AS THE WORLD, BUT THERE WAS NO ROOM IN IT TO HOLD THE MEMORY OF A WRONG.
EMERSON

IT'S A FACT
MOSCOW'S KREMLIN, SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT, IS A TRACT OF 100 ACRES, SURROUNDED BY A WALL WITH 19 TOWERS AND 5 MAIN GATES

THE ATTID SPIDER IS THE HIGHEST LIVING INHABITANT IN THE WORLD — FOUND AT 22,000 FEET ON MOUNT EVEREST, IN INDIA.
K. PARRIS

SAHARA IS THE ARABIC WORD FOR "WILDERNESS".

My Secret Ambition

The contents of the average woman's purse handbag intrigue F. H. M., a gentleman hailing from Canton, Ohio. He says:

"It has been quoted many times in the presence of the writer that the diversified contents of the average woman's handbag are most interesting.

"It is my 'Secret Ambition' to select a few of them at random, and without knowing the names of the owners, be permitted to investigate the contents of each, the owners not having had advance information."

F. H. M.'s S. A. met with sympathetic interest on its arrival on the Daily Feature Editor's desk. The nearest lady's handbag was investigated (with permission) and revealed the following total: Coin purse; small mirror; key case; identification card; watch; 5 paper handkerchiefs; ration book holder with books; makeup case (powder puff, rouge, lipstick); memorandum book; check book; folder containing two snapshots; small coin purse containing keys, stamps and odd items; loose bunch of keys; pencil; tape measure; empty perfume bottle; box of compressed soup cubes; war savings stamp book; flashlight; rubber band, etc.

Yes, and this lady is at a loss to know why there were not several letters in the bag. She insists there usually are a few!

Does this exposé help you, F. H. M.?

* * *

"My Secret Ambition is to find a fountain pen that will—when I start to misspell a word—refuse to operate, thus giving me fair warning that it is high time to use my trusty dictionary.

"I hope you continue this column in the Monitor because many times I find I am not alone in some of my unusual desires. I enjoy these 'S. A.'s' very much."

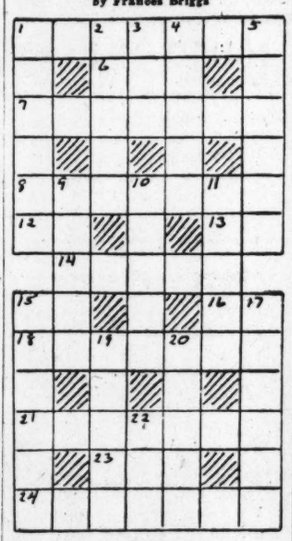
Sgt. A. S., WAC,
Malden, Mo.

* * *

My Secret Ambition:
To eat three squares
And not get fat.
But who, I ask,
Could manage that?
D. C. K., Casa Grande, Ariz.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was younger of famous Brothers Grimm?
6—What substance is associated with a gusher?
7—Who is the old toymaker in "Cricket on the Hearth"?
8—Who is heroine of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" (pass.)?
12—Steamship (abbr.).
13—While.
14—What tree usually grows in moist ground?
15—Symbol for silver is what?
16—Bone.
18—Who is termed by Tennyson "a knight of Arthur's court, a tributary prince of Devon"?
21—What American river contains the famous Horseshoe Falls?
22—Excavated.
24—According to Pliny, what flower is so named because it opened at wind's bidding?

Down
1—Roundhouse employees who clean locomotives are called what?
3—What was Robert Stevenson's middle name?
3—Pronoun.
4—What Russian violinist was born in 1891?
5—What is a tract of soft, swampy, or boggy ground?
9—What is a city of northern Iowa?
10—What country is scene of last two acts of opera "L'Africaine"?
11—What is first name of Copland, outstanding American composer?
15—Things to be done are called what?
17—What is the iron tire of a wheel?
19—What British author wrote "Peg Woffington"?
20—What is the final, fully developed stage of an insect?
22—What is any of various plant exudations?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

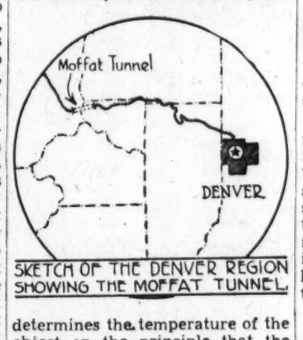
How Tunnel Rails Can Be Replaced Without Holding Up Train Traffic?

It recently became necessary to replace the rails in the famous Moffat Tunnel, located in Colorado about 50 miles from Denver. The catch in the proposition was, however, that the rail line through the tunnel (which pierces the Continental Divide) was heavily burdened with an almost continuous stream of war traffic, which could not be interrupted, even momentarily.

Experts of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, working with the Metals and Thermit Company of New York, devised an ingenious method of track-laying that solved the problem.

They set up shop at the east portal of the 6.1-mile tunnel and began work. The scheme was to weld the rails into 1,000-foot lengths and skid them into the tunnel along the old rails.

Outside the tunnel the rails were clamped together in long lines with molding boxes around each joint. At each joint the rail ends were heated to welding temperature, the evenness of the heating being checked by an optical pyrometer. This type of pyrometer measures the intensity of light of a particular wavelength emitted by the hot object or substance, and



SKETCH OF THE DENVER REGION SHOWING THE MOFFAT TUNNEL

determines the temperature of the object on the principle that the intensity of light given off by the object at high temperature increases with an increase in temperature.

Then a funnel-shaped crucible is moved up in which the welding material is heated by burning thermit to the proper temperature, whereupon it flows down into the molding box and fills the cracks between the ends of the rails.

When the joint has cooled, it is photographed by means of radium emanations to make certain that the weld is perfect. If it passes this internal inspection, the welded joint is then buffed and smoothed off.

The welded 1,000-foot lengths of rail then are dragged in pairs into the tunnel where capable track men swiftly unspike and slide aside the old rails and install the new pair. So efficient was their work that about three and a fifth miles of track were replaced in a little more than fifty working hours, without interrupting train traffic. —W. P. Keasbey

Strange Pair

Apple orchards bordered by banana plants exist in Peruvian valleys south of Lima; this combination of fruits is possible because of the cool Humboldt current on the Pacific coast.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"She wouldn't have stayed so long if you'd asked her to take off her coat!"

Brevities

One reason it's hard for the ordinary businessman to fill out some of the government forms that the bureaucrats get up, may be because he doesn't go around in the same circles.—Chats.

Geography: MacArthur, from island to island; Mark Clark, from peak to peak; Goebbels, from bluff to bluff.—Detroit News.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thy God hath commanded thy strength.—Ps. 68:28

". . . for Those Two Stars!"

Detroit

If you never had an orchid but always hoped some day you would, you could appreciate the feelings of the little woman who boarded the street car with one pinned bravely to her rather shabby coat, and sitting next to a young woman who glanced kindly her way, she said in a matter-of-fact way that she had gone into a florist's to send some flowers to a friend in a hospital. As the florist was arranging an orchid in a box for delivery the little lady exclaimed that she never had an orchid in her life but perhaps, just perhaps, on her fiftieth birthday she might get one for herself.

The florist mumbled and wrapped up the flowers she ordered and as she was about to go out the door called her back, "Wait a minute, lady," and he came forward and pinned the lovely orchid on her coat, saying,

"This is for those two stars, lady!"

In Lighter Vein

Practical Side

"He said he would lay the earth at my feet," said the sentimental girl.

"Yes," answered her practical sister, "it sounds good, but it isn't practical. You already have the earth at your feet. What you want is a house over your head!"—Exchange.

For Splendor

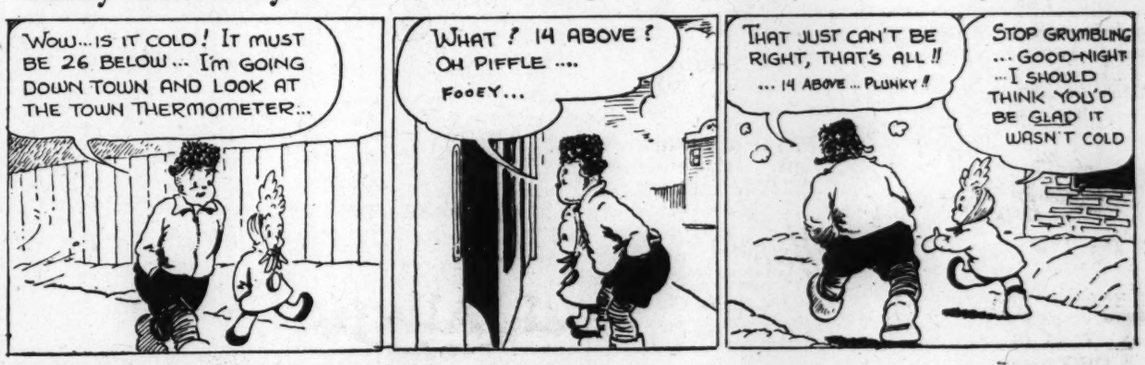
Customer (sniffing haughtily): "Somehow I don't like the looks of the fish you have."

Fish Dealer: "Well, madam, if it's looks you're after, I'm afraid we have no goldfish."

NEWS ITEM— STORES NOW CARRY DRESS PRINTS OF MEAT DESIGNS
THIS IS A RARE PORTER-HOUSE STEAK PRINT— NO BLACK MARKET WORRIES EITHER
OSWALD, STOP DROOLING
OF COURSE IF YOU'RE A VEGETARIAN YOU CAN ALWAYS DYE IT WITH A PACKAGE OF OUR VEGETABLE DYE
MEAT POINTS
WELL, YOU WOULD WEAR THAT VEAL CUTLET PRINT
JOHN, IF YOU TOUCH ME I'LL SCREAM
IT'S THAT LAMB CHOP PRINT, MARGOT !! I'VE BEEN OUT OF BROWN STAMPS FOR A WEEK
LT. VAN ZELM—

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Cold Enough to Brag About*

By Le Pelley


WOW... IS IT COLD! IT MUST BE 26 BELOW... I'm GOING DOWN TOWN AND LOOK AT THE TOWN THERMOMETER...
WHAT ! 14 ABOVE ! OH PIFFLE .... FOOEY...
THAT JUST CAN'T BE RIGHT, THAT'S ALL !! ... 14 ABOVE ... PLUNKY !
STOP GRUMBLING ... GOOD-NIGHT ... I SHOULD THINK YOU'D BE GLAD IT WASN'T COLD

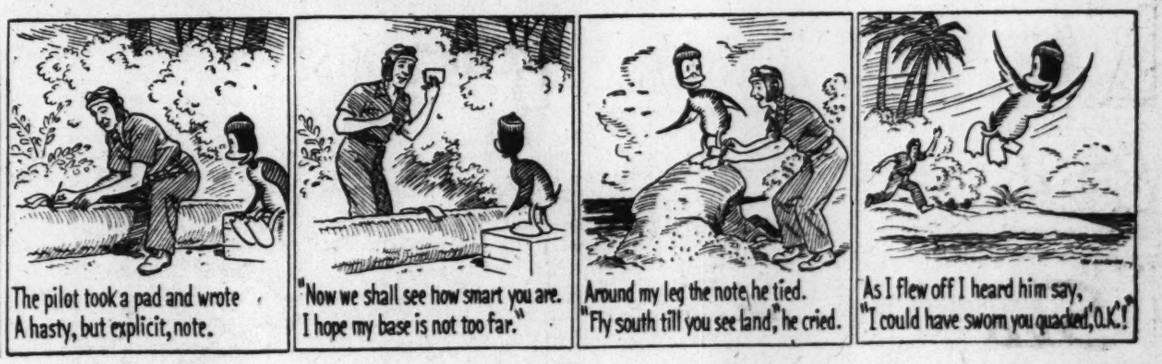
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In the Dark*

By Rodgers

It doesn't seem possible that all three of us could have been "seeing things" this afternoon—
On the other hand, I couldn't think of any other reason for the way that caretaker acted—
So I decided to do a little checking up with my Sniffer
For there was one thing sure - I would not be seeing anything tonight!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Winged Messenger*

By The Hagers


The pilot took a pad and wrote A hasty, but explicit, note.
"Now we shall see how smart you are. I hope my base is not too far."
Around my leg the note he tied. "Fly south till you see land," he cried.
As I flew off I heard him say, "I could have sworn you quacked, O.K.!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Back to Gold?

The lesson of the Midas legend is that one can get overenthusiastic about gold. A little gold is all right in its place, though, hence a postwar currency debate that has just been lifted several degrees Fahrenheit by the entrance of Benjamin M. Anderson.

Professor Anderson (University of California) has back of his arguments a notable experience as economist of the Chase National Bank of New York. That, plus his working knowledge of government controls, has made him extremely skeptical of monetary plans which rely much on men's wisdom.

Professor Anderson distrusts plans like those now being debated between American and British experts: the White plan and the Keynes plan. Neither of these plans dispenses entirely with gold. But both would subordinate its influence in different degrees. It is around this difference of degree that the main argument flows.

Professor Anderson cuts clean through the necessarily complicated and very realistic considerations of the Keynes-White debate to urge an outright return to the gold standard. This may seem to some people to be nearly as desirable as a return to outright peace on earth. But in the humanly forseeable future it would seem likely to encounter as many obstacles.

Possibly the biggest obstacle of all would be the general unreadiness to permit the gold standard to work. This unreadiness has its roots in those concepts of trade which call for high protective tariffs. They express themselves in a preference for the other fellow's money rather than his goods.

Postwar currency plans are an effort to deal with the maladjustments which result in part from the operations of many restrictive and contradictory influences in the sphere of world trade. They are, moreover, dedicated to the task of preserving the monetary function of gold from utter discredit, as well as to preventing gold from becoming a "strait jacket," as the British found it after 1925.

It is hard to imagine anyone preferring these complicated world financial structures to an untrammeled operation of the gold standard. So far, our hearts may be all with Professor Anderson. But if those restrictive trade practices which at length collided so forcibly with the practice of the gold standard are to be honored in national trade policies for any considerable time —and the plain likelihood is that at least some of them will—then it would seem better that international monetary systems should seek to provide checks and balances among them. This the automatic flow of gold between countries could not do.

Many of us may confess to a nostalgia for the good old gold-standard world. But we may be permitted to doubt that it can be brought back again simply by linking world currencies directly to gold and letting nature take its course.

Bricker in Washington

Governor Bricker, by his visit to Washington and his address at the Lincoln Day dinner, has won some friends. But it is unlikely that he made enough progress to put his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination back on the track alongside Willkie and Dewey.

In his speech the Ohio Governor displayed more force than expected. He attacked the New Deal effectively for its paternalism—"It assumes that people cannot take care of themselves"—and for its administrative controls—"Bureaucracies begin in benevolence and end in despotism." His charge that the Administration has coddled "selfish labor leaders for the sake of votes" also hits a vulnerable spot.

Governor Bricker's main theme was sounder fiscal policies and he made one point which is somewhat new and well worth consideration. This is that laxity in national finance can destroy not only liberty at home but effective co-operation abroad. But on foreign policy as a whole—and foreign policy is the big question about Republican candidates—he rejected a "super-Government" but offered no plan for effective co-operation.

On this and on his assertion that the Republican Party is today the liberal party, Governor Bricker was less convincing. Of course the New Deal's regimentation would shock Jefferson, but when Mr. Bricker reminds us that Lincoln "personified the great common man" he invites a comparison which calls for more of the common touch and humanitarian warmth than his branch of Republicanism expresses.

The Shift in Italy

On the face of it, the Allies would seem to be supporting Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel by their latest move. All administrative authority in South Italy has now been turned over to the Badoglio regime, which had only controlled three provinces.

But the move is not so simple. The official announcement says that the Allied commitment to Badoglio and the Monarchy ends when Rome is captured. And the decision presumably was taken when the Allied Advisory Council met last week, when it seemed likely that Rome would fall soon. It may be just unfortunate timing that the decision is announced now, when the Germans have decided to make an issue of that city.

Then again, it may be part of a general plan to transfer civilian authority to duly established patriot governments as fast as Europe is liberated.

It is necessary, then, to withhold judgment on this latest maneuver. There are signs that Washington is out of patience with Badoglio. The Italians have a word for it: *Magari*. "Would it were so."

The Royal Slice

It doesn't say whether there was butter for the royal slice of bread, but a report from York, England—where King George and Queen Elizabeth had lunch with coal miners in their canteen —has a decidedly Milnesque touch, nevertheless. For one thing, lunch included roast beef.

If miners lunch like that in Britain, one is tempted to ask, how do "the classes" fare? If there is roast beef for "the masses," what delicacies do Lords and Ladies demand? Well, we may assume that the nobility fares no better than royalty, if this "class" business means anything at all. So what the Queen said after lunch may give us a clue. "It is a long time," she remarked, "since we had a better meal."

One gathers a king's breakfast is not what is used to be when A. A. Milne wrote of royal luxuries like butter. When the King lunches like a lord, and enjoys a royal slice of roast beef, he eats at some workers' canteen.

Unhappy Finland

The inability of the Nazis to stem the advance of Russian armies leaves Finland in a desperate position. Finland has chosen to stake its future on a German victory over the Russians. Now Finland is facing the consequences of German defeat.

At the same time that Russian power looms over Finland, a section of the German press finds fault with a change in the Finnish Government. This change has resulted in a new Premier whose policy as a leader of Finnish opinion has been to urge a wait-and-see attitude toward the prospect of German victory. Whether the strange displeasure in Berlin was an attempt to confuse international opinion on the nature of the change or was a warning to the Finns not to submit to Russian pressures for a new Finnish Government is anyone's guess.

In any event it does not make Finland's position any easier. Meanwhile it may be noted that Secretary Hull has repeatedly warned against the wait-and-see policy, pointing out that the United States could promise Finland little support in postwar settlements if its armies continued to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Nazis.

Girls in Green

More than 12,000 women have "landed" with the Marines since February of last year, and the situation is still well in hand.

They have landed in home service, to be sure, but with both feet. Like the Leathernecks, they mean business. They haven't even taken time out to choose a snappy nickname.

The women Marines are going about their jobs with quiet vigor. When they read about Tarawa and the Marshall Islands, they know that in an indirect way they had a part in these victories.

Some of the Marines to whom they gave instruction in aviation may have been in the air over Kwajalein. Some of the planes they have serviced may have helped to soften the enemy base at Roi. Some of the men to whom they taught gunnery may have knocked out a Jap battery or downed a Zero.

So the girls approach their first anniversary on February 13, with the feeling that they're a "fighting" branch of the Corps. And they are by no means wrong.

Getting Ready for the Big Show

Against a "Soft-Headed Peace"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder if Americans have any right to write a program for a soft peace or any kind of a settlement with Germany? We do not have to live next door to her. No wonder we can easily forget that Germany has attacked first in every war she has fought since 1850 or earlier—and has always fought on other people's soil.

Isn't it possible that Germany's nearest neighbors—all those peoples whom she has ravaged and enslaved—have the greatest right to decide what to do with postwar Germany? And isn't it plainly evident that the Europeans really know the Germans—and their weaknesses for Prussian militarism —a lot better than our Norman Thomases and other shedders of crocodile tears, who paint the Versailles treaty as a most unjust peace?

The Allies' peace terms of 1919 were kindness itself compared with Germany's terms imposed upon France in 1870. Of course, the Germans should be given a chance to earn a living after this war—but by no means should they be fed or rehabilitated until the Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, French, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks, and all the others have first been given every opportunity to recover. While people in all these countries suffered, starved, contracted all manner of diseases, lost their homes and all their possessions—or died—the great majority of Germans have been living on *their* food and wearing *their* clothes—quite contentedly.

Let justice begin with and for those whose hands are clean. The majority of Germans will never hate war until they have learned by personal experience what defeat means. A negotiated peace—or a soft-headed peace settlement—in this war can only encourage the Germans to launch a bigger one in another twenty or thirty years.

It is a fine thing to preach humanitarianism—provided it has some connection with reality—which, in this case, means with German Prussianistic character. The only true humanitarianism will be humanitarian to the greatest number of people in Europe, and in proper order of urgent need and of established merit. If that is done, the Germans will stand in line, at the very place which they have so gloatingly and callously won. By standing in line they may learn a few important things about the moral aspects of human conduct.

ICELAND STOWE

Bronxville, N. Y.

"Unduly Pessimistic"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The end of United States timber supply has been forecast at regular intervals. About 1926, for example, a Senate Committee reported that the end of commercial cutting in the Southern pine belt would come in 1940. In 1941, the South cut 11½ billion board feet, and is still going strong.

In 1933, the Forest Service completed the forest survey of the Douglas fir region. It is the most thorough estimate of conditions that has been made and is authoritative for the region. Its results are given in U. S. D. A. Miscellaneous Publication No. 389. For Douglas fir, the estimates are based on measurements of living trees that would make at least one log 32 feet long and 12 inches in diameter inside the bark at the small end. Such a tree would be about 60 years old. Growth that takes place in trees that have not yet reached this size and that would not produce this standard saw log is not measured. This explanation is not always given.

For 1933, the current annual growth is given as 2.3 billion board feet. Of this figure, the authors state, "an estimate of current annual growth should not be used as a basis for any estimate of volume at a future time; it cannot remain valid for more than a short period. It does not show the potential productivity of the land. . . . As the old growth timber is harvested and replaced by young stands, growth will increase."

On Page 56, the statement is made that in anticipation of more intensive forest utilization in the future, other growth computations were made based on trees that would make a log 16 feet long with an 8-inch top. This is far below the standard of utilization in New England and the South, where the market is close by and where logs much smaller than this are readily marketed. Using this standard of utilization, the annual growth will be 7.4 billion feet when all the virgin forest is cut and replaced with young growing forests. This 7.4 billion feet growth per year is the significant figure, rather than the 2.3 billion feet of growth which occurred in 1933. So far as is known, this figure has received little publicity. It is based on conditions that existed in 1933. Since then many changes have taken place. It seems probable that the forecast for the future of the Douglas fir region ordinarily given to the press are unduly pessimistic.

Conditions in New England, the South and other forest regions are not familiar, but based on the publicity given the Douglas fir region, does it not seem possible that growth and progress in these regions has been somewhat understated, and that if all the known facts were made public the timber situation would appear less critical?

E. H. MACDANIELS,
Forest Engineer,
West Coast Lumbermen's Assn.

Seattle, Wash.

Who Gets the Profit?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A food crisis in North America is well under way. If nothing is done to remove the cause, you won't have pork to eat next spring, for the stock hogs are going on the market now. Farmers have stopped raising hogs for market.

Why? Because they aren't being paid for the grain the hogs consume. It is estimated that it takes 30 bushels of corn or wheat to produce a hog in six months that will weigh 200 lbs. If this hog grades as a select, the farmer will receive $25 for it. If the hog doesn't grade select, he brings less money. So we fed the hog $30 worth of grain and can only get $25 for him.

Now, let us take an average sow and boar, and an average litter of pigs, which are six pigs, and see how much grain must be fed to produce six pigs for market in six months.

I have 10 sows and a boar on the farm; the boar eats 50 bushels of wheat every six months; the sow eats 40; the average sow raises six pigs. Now let's see what the average litter of pigs cost me.

6 pigs consume	180 bushels of wheat
sow's feed	40 " " "
boar's "	5 or 1/10 of 50 bushels
	225 at $1 a bushel
It has cost me	$225 to raise 6 pigs for market
I am paid	150 for them
I have lost	$75

What we farmers need more is a Food Producer, and there are oodles of capable men in Canada and the States to pick from. This controller should have the power to fix the price on all farm production and see to it the farmer gets cost for what he produces and a generous wage for the work he does.

Winnifred, Alberta — L. C. Gow

A Shoe for Either Foot

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following quotation in the Monitor from the Indianapolis News amuses me, for it recalls my childhood days at Independence, Kansas:

> The Army has a new glove that fits either hand, but up to now it hasn't devised a shoe that will fit either foot.

We children wore shoes that did fit either foot and they were comfortable. Two pairs a year was all that were needed. They were made on a straight last, square toes, heels one inch high, laced well up over the ankles. We reversed them each day. When we prepared for bed we would place them opposite to the way we took them off, so next day they would be on the "other" foot. We never needed to have the heels straightened, for they remained straight by this process.

St. Cloud, Fla. — (MRS.) C. F. WARNER

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Army Takes a Nick Out of the Deficit

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

That $27,000,000,000 the Army rather proudly—and rightly—announced it has saved this year is going to be spent. Not this fiscal year, but next.

In fact, if Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had wanted really to show his full hand, he could have pointed to $34,000,000,000 the Army is expected to save this fiscal year out of total appropriations. But conservative, conscientious Mr. Stimson apparently didn't want to count his billion-dollar goose eggs until they had hatched.

That extra $7,000,000,000 has yet to be saved. But the fiscal year has four months yet to run and if $27,000,000,000 was saved in eight months, it should be no task to save another $7,000,000,000 in half that time.

A careful reading of the President's budget message for the coming year and of supplementary budget statements shows (to get the figure down to hundred millions) that the Army actually expects to save $34,300,000,000 this year. This is no recommendation to read the gray-green book which runs 871 pages. But it does show what gold can be dug out of that mountain of figures.

Such immense savings as this cut down the need for those sums in future appropriations. But with the Nation's deficit running around $58,000,000,000 a year, such savings are more ephemeral than real. It is as if a person didn't spend some money he didn't have, but he still had to borrow to live.

For the 1945 fiscal year which begins in July, the Army has only asked for $18,000,000,000 new dollars. This compares with $59,000,000,000 appropriated this year, and $43,000,000,000 last year. But these new appropriations do not take into consideration re-appropriations—which can be as big as the new requests.

For example, to the 1945 appropriation recommendation of $18,000,000,000 must be added the $34,000,000,000 which the Army expects to have saved by midyear. Actually, then, Army appropriations for next year total $52,000,000,000. So there is every indication the $27,000,000,000 that Mr. Stimson recently referred to as saved will be spent—only a year later than expected.

Now this sort of figuring can work backward indefinitely. With a $34,000,000,000 carry-over this July, the Army needs only $18,000,000,000 of new money next year. Last July's carry-over totaled only $15,000,000,000, which, with this year's new appropriations of $59,000,000,000, meant a total of $74,000,000,000 for 1944. However, $34,000,000,000 of this is going to be unspent when the new year starts. Actually, then, the Army only needed $40,000,000,000 this year.

No one knows better than the Army High Command that you can't figure out the costs of a war, when you don't know for sure how it is going, down to the last dollar, even the last billion dollars. Its requests have to take in the cost of every exigency.

Because the war is running in our favor, Army costs for the defense of the Eastern seacoast, for defense of the Caribbean, for defense of Alaska, for defense of strategic areas from bombing raids have been drastically curtailed or eliminated. Contract renegotiations have saved billions more. The military personnel has not been as large as anticipated a year ago, saving another couple of billion dollars.

It is the Navy which for the first time is getting the bulk of the new war appropriations this coming year. As opposed to $18,000,000,000 for the Army, it is seeking $33,000,000,000. The reason is clear. The Navy is still expanding. The two-ocean navy is still a-building. And because the Navy knows months ahead pretty well what its warship needs and costs will be, it can foresee the sums required better than the Army. The Navy, therefore, does not run up the huge unexpended sums as does the Army.

This does not mean the Navy is more spendthrift. It only indicates the fleet's cost can be more accurately assessed 9 to 21 months ahead of anticipated spending than can the Army's.

Perhaps Mr. Stimson's opening line to Mr. Byrnes is a good one on which to close: "Because the people are now being called upon to pay more taxes and buy more bonds, it will be comforting to them to know that the Army, charged with the responsibility of spending the largest portion of public funds, is doing everything possible to avoid unnecessary expenditures." To that sentiment there are 130,000,000 amens.

They Kept the Soda Fountain Open

(From a War Correspondent's Journal)

November (Aboard a Transport Bound for Makin)—Soldiers in dull green combat uniforms crowd the rail and the decks. . . . Reading, cleaning guns, batting the breeze, sleeping, studying the sand table relief map of our objective, (word censored). . . . Most of them have been out here training for nearly two years. They are eager for action.

They belong (several words censored) to the 165th Infantry Regiment—New York's historic Fighting Sixty-ninth, said to be the only infantry outfit allowed to wear a regimental number above and below the crossed rifles of the infantry insigne.

Our transport was built in 1918 and hauled cargo and passengers all over the Pacific before the war. She's about 12,000 tons and nearly 500 feet over-all length. This vessel is probably one of the few to have taken part in the Guadalcanal and Sicilian campaigns and then recrossed to the Pacific.

* * *

Tank and jeep lighters occupy the deck spaces once lined with deck chairs. Where white-coated stewards served morning bouillon and tourists sunned themselves, sailors in blue denim and gray steel helmets now stand watch at AA guns. . . .

My quarters are with about 25 Army officers in a long, narrow cabin with three wash basins at either end. There are three rows of bunks, two tiers to a row. Crowded as it is, this is luxury compared to the enlisted men's accommodations. The holds where the G. I.'s sleep are hot, dark, and badly ventilated. After such conditions, even danger must seem welcome. You find places where soldiers have pierced holes in the ventilation pipes near their bunks to get a little air. This is why so many sleep topside.

There is no such thing as extra space on a troop transport. A correspondent works in his bunk or wherever he can promote a little desk room. Our indulgent supply officer offers to spare such space when it isn't being used for more important matters.

Which means that instead of working, I listen to the supply office crew batting the breeze. . . . About girls. About Sydney and how they would like to be back there. About the U. S. A. and how they would like to be back there! These fellows have seen action in two theaters—Pacific and Mediterranean.

"That was really tough. Planes over us all the time. And us trying to unload the ship. But the Old Man didn't care. One time, they told him he'd better get his ship the heck out of there if he wanted to get it out at all. But he said he'd be blanked if he would. He came to unload the ship and that's what he was going to do. So we kept right on.

"Funniest thing, though, was how they kept the soda fountain open. We got a soda fountain down there by the mess hall. Well, there we were right in the middle of all that hell. And the Old Man sends down word, 'Keep the soda fountain open.'

"We were havin' 'General Quarters' every time you could turn around. No sooner were we off the guns than someone would have to run below and pass up ice cream. Boy, was that a clambake!"

Another time it was about the German prisoners they had brought back from Africa.

"Those guys wouldn't believe there was anything left of New York. They thought the German bombers had wrecked it. They thought their armies were in Moscow.

"Boy, they sure kept the holds clean. Remember? They had noncoms over them and they'd clean the holds every day until they were spotless. A lot cleaner than our guys keep them."

"Funny thing, those guys were always in good spirits, always singing. Hymns and German songs. I don't believe all that about no religion in Germany after seeing those German G. I.'s The chaplain never had a better turnout at his services."

"Yeh, but what else did they have to do?"

"They were a husky bunch, specially their legs. Boy, I sure would like to have seen their faces when they got a look at New York."

* * *

The ships around us are solid shapes, painted a flat blue-gray-white by the full moon.

We are surrounded by fellow ships: battlewagons (several words censored), carriers with their superstructures at rakish angles, a few converted jobs which look a little like Noah's arks; tankers that wallow through the whitecaps, their decks nearly awash; shallow draft minesweepers rolling down to Makin, and far off on the horizon perimeters of our convoy—the watch-dog destroyers.

JOHN BEAUFORT

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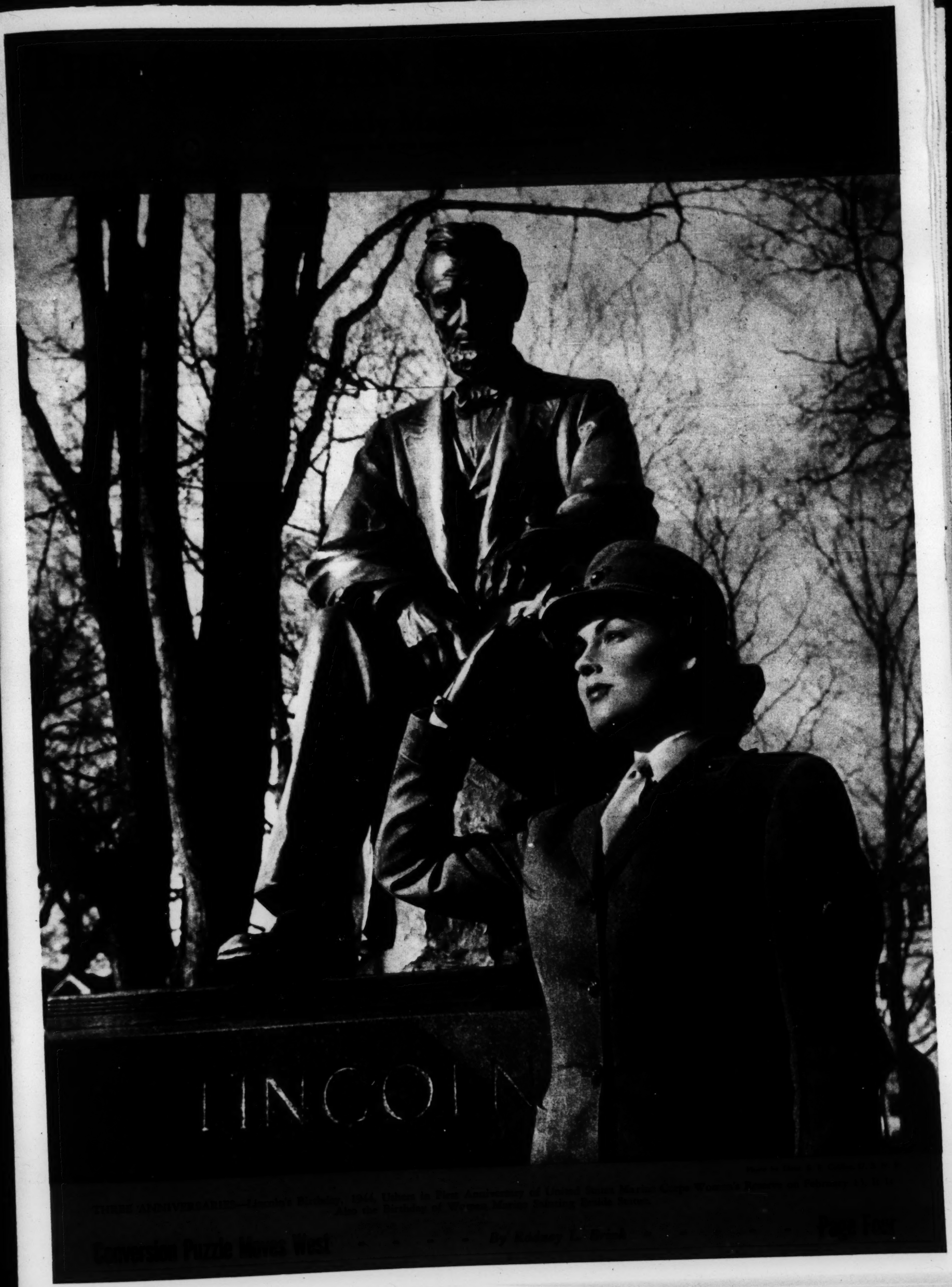

THREE ANNIVERSARIES—Hundred Birthday, 1976, Ushers in Four Anniversary of United Negro Mental Corps Women's Auxiliary as Photographed in Also the Birthday of Negro Mental Patients Bonds Drive

Conversion Puzzle Moves West

By Rodney D. Reed

Forever Spring Comes — bursting through winter's mantle to release new beauty and new life in her path. This season, Spring wings into each heart, into every American home to bring a new hope of courage, of faith, of triumph. She echoes a challenge for the preservation of truth, justice and freedom. She promises a sustaining, inner strength to all who defend the rights of man—so that a near Spring will bring a new beauty of simple living to a peaceful world. ***Kickernick has captured the charm of Spring in lingerie . . . creating a fresh, new beauty of simplicity for you who seek finer quality lingerie—you who treasure perfection in Fit . . . in Fashion . . . and in Fabric.

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G. I. View of Teheran

By Robert V. Heath

Technician Third Class Robert V. Heath of Hudson, Massachusetts, serving with the Command Disbursing Office, Finance Section, "Somewhere in Iran," recently described at length in a letter to homefolks a convoy trip across Iran to Teheran. The following excerpts are presented in the soldier's own words.

WE DIDN'T START OUT on our journey until after 4 o'clock on a Tuesday afternoon, since approximately the first 200 of our 750 miles was over baking desert flatlands. The convoy was quite a long one, I didn't know just how long, as I was in about the fourth or fifth truck, a big Diesel affair which we were advised in advance was the easiest riding truck they had on the run. These trucks start out loaded and go the whole convoy distance of about 600 miles; the only changes being in the drivers. The truck I was on had approximately ten tons of goods for Russia. I distinctly remember the first half of that ride over the desert—endless flatlands, with a bit of pale grass and brush now and then almost turned yellow. We passed hardly a soul—once in a while a lone Persian walking all alone. We saw a few herd of camel, two of them almost stopping the truck as they went lumbering across the road.

It grew dark quite early that evening. . . . There was a very thin slice-like bit of moon hanging in the sky with countless stars all about it, but at the top tip of the slice was a star, the size of which I never before saw anything to compare. It looked like a design you'd find on some Near Eastern flag. I recall remarking to my friend, the cashier, who was making the trip with me, that I'd never seen anything like it before, and he made a similar comment.

* * *

We started next morning about 5:30 and it was just becoming daylight as we got along. I remember seeing the huge mountains all ahead of us, and what a wonderful sight it was, the first mountains I'd seen in eight months of desert living! We were soon crawling and creeping up and down the sides of the mountains, now over the tips of some, once in a while along the side of one and literally jumping to the side of another. The roads are little better than cart paths in a lot of places, with sheer drops of thousands of feet into gorges below. We kept that up all day.

At lunch I was hearing about the "Little Bertha" and the "Big Bertha," two mountains the drivers had so named because they were supposed to be the toughest grinds of the whole trip.

Little Bertha was not so "little" as I had imagined. It was a steady climb for about an hour, curving up and around, up and around, and finally over. To my surprise ahead of us were just as many mountain peaks as we seemed to have left behind, and somewhere up there was "Big Bertha." At times I wondered how we would ever get up and over some of those obstructions. Finally, I was informed that we were beginning to climb over Big Bertha. I wondered many times during the upward climb whether those ten tons behind us would ever let us reach the top. And going down the other side of Big Bertha was about as spine-tingling an experience as you'd want. How those drivers managed to keep those huge trucks from jumping off the narrow ledges, both climbing up and climbing down, is more than I'll ever know. It was about that time that I realized what hard punishment both men and trucks had to take. A good portion of those mountain roads are as washboard-ish as a newly plowed field. The drivers themselves take a terrible beating, likewise the passenger sitting next to him with not even a steering wheel on which to brace himself.

We were ready about 2 the next morning, but to our surprise a good part of the convoy had gone already and with it all the Diesel trucks, so we just grabbed the next one going out the gate, a "semi," a trailer truck of which they had hundreds making the convoy run. It was afterward that we regretted our hasty decision to grab anything, for the semi's are the worst riding trucks of the lot. We rode for hours before the sky brightened in the east, and we saw before us a particularly rugged mountain pass.

* * *

When we reached the top and began our descent, there in full view lay a most beautiful valley, rich in grass, trees, vegetation—a virtual Shangri-La. The valley was thickly populated, though the towns were like the villages of the desert—a bit larger, maybe a trifle less primitive, but certainly much, much more prosperous. The various towns had their mosques, though not as elaborately ornate as some we were to see farther north. The stores were typical of Persia (and South Persia). About the only difference we noted was the growing prosperity of the people from their fertile valleys. They still dressed in rags, rode their donkeys, had their skinny cattle, and did everything as primitively as their ancestors thousands of years ago. For the rest of that day we went from valley to valley, over much smaller mountain roads, but each valley seemed more prosperous the farther north we went.

Now and then we'd go by some old towns, long deserted, but the ruins were nothing spectacular. Persia, as I learned later on, has very little in the way of historic ruins (except at the famous Persepolis, which is miles and miles east of the convoy route). We did pass within a short distance of Daniel's tomb and Esther's palace, but we didn't see either. We also passed within four miles of the hottest spot on earth, where the native dwellers burrow into the ground for coolness.

Shah's Former Summer Palace, Now an Ultra-Modern Hotel on the Outskirts of Teheran, Capital City of Iran

It might be interesting to say here that at the first part of our trip, across the desert, we had colored boys doing the driving. Over the mountainous sections for the next two days we had white soldiers. Then after lunch, when we were ready to start off again, we found that we were to have Persian drivers, all trained by Americans to drive these trucks. They do, however, give them the smaller trucks.

This portion of the trip was scenic. We entered another mountainous region, not such lofty mountains, but for sheer beauty the most beautiful of the whole journey. They were rugged, sandy, clay-like, devoid of anything green except in patches. And all along through these mountains ran a wide, dried-up bed, which we followed for 50 miles or more.

Through the long valley, as we approached the mountains, we saw for miles and miles on either side of the road acres of wheat fields. Just as far as one could see was waving yellow wheat. And every inch of it was being cut, and would be cut, by the native Persians, with no mechanical device other than a crude knife. From here to Teheran every valley was covered with wheat.

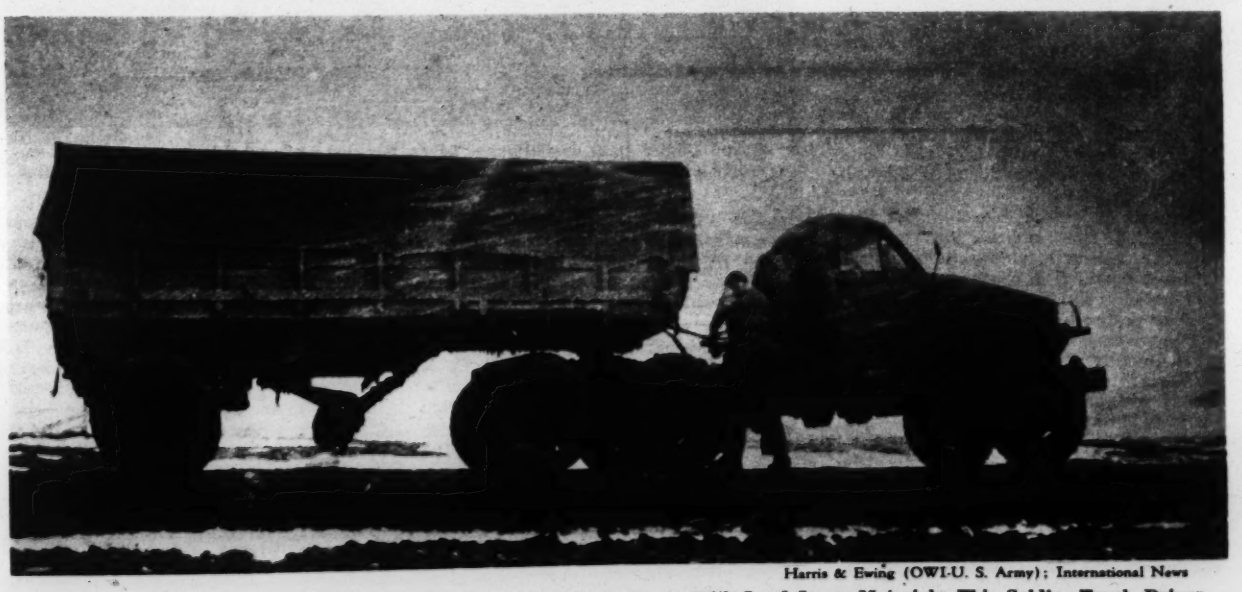
They pile the harvested grain in a circular clump and drive oxen over it. These oxen are hitched to a central stake and walk around this stake in endless miles, pulling a very crude looking instrument with stakes in it which travels over the wheat. Many places we noticed the women sitting by huge piles of the wheat, doing the same work by hand.

I won't describe our nine days of bliss in Teheran in particular detail. We were thunderstruck at the outset, however, at the extremely modern buildings, all done in ultra-modern design, at the paved streets, the traffic lights, the wide avenues lined with trees, the cars, every one of them Buicks and Chryslers oddly enough, unlimited traffic, modern dress, beautiful girls and women. For Teheran is the melting pot of the war; every persecuted people, from the Poles to the Armenians, have found a refuge in Teheran. And they have created the biggest building boom I've ever seen. Probably the greatest pastime we had was eating. We thought nothing of ordering a huge meal and then ordering another when the first was finished. The food was like manna to us—steaks, roast beef, ham, eggs, French fries (chips), sinalco (a Persian carbonated beverage that I went wild over). We ate dinner and supper in town every day, and still that wasn't enough. We just couldn't satisfy our hunger for good food, after all these months of plain Army canned rations. Night clubs on the continental manner are flourishing. They have two roof gardens. However, the highest building we saw was a five-storied apartment house. Oddly enough, with all this new building going on, Teheran is still without adequate plumbing. All water for washing is drawn from the gutters through which flow the city's water supply.

* * *

I think we saw everything there was to see in Teheran except the Shah's palace, which is closed to visitors in the summertime.

I could describe in paragraph after paragraph the wonders of Teheran (especially to us who hadn't seen anything of modern civilization in eight or nine months). We certainly were reluctant to leave. However, we did look forward to our return trip, which was to be by train over a track (single track, too) that is worth its weight in gold to the Allies today. The road has some 93 or more tunnels in it, tunnels which themselves wind around inside mountains. The track crosses bridges with reverse curves in them, and along gorges and mountain sides, so that the railroad itself can well be called one of the modern wonders of the world. All along the route we passed long freight trains on side tracks awaiting our passage—all of them carrying thousands of tons of goods to Russia.



Harris & Ewing (OWI-U. S. Army); International News

Caught in a Blizzard in the Mountains of Iran, While Bound for Russia With Lend-Lease Materials, This Soldier Truck Driver Pauses to Draw Protective Tarpaulin Over His Load

Conversion Puzzle Moves West

By Rodney L. Brink

Mammoth U. S. Housing Project at San Diego, California

THE No. 2 QUESTION from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific is: Can we shift the gears of our new war-impelled industrial machine and mesh its productivity to national peacetime needs and world markets before it loses momentum and comes to a stop?

The No. 1 question here as elsewhere is: What is the victory schedule? The No. 1 question has two divisions: (a) Germany and (b) Japan.

These divisions can be extremely important to the industrial future of the Far Western States. For instance, if Germany is conquered a year or more before Japan surrenders, might not Eastern and Midwestern industry swiftly reconvert from war to peacetime production and pre-empt the available markets?

Given even an equal start with the older industries of Eastern and Central States, the infant basic steel-magnesium-aluminum industries of the Far West would have enough competition. The possibility of a serious Western lag in that start is causing some concern even this far in advance.

The planners, yes, the blueprinters, of future Far Western industrial shiftover are fully aware that their problem of finding use for the widespread war production plant in this region is quite different from that of the well-established Eastern and Central industries.

For the Eastern industries, it has been pointed out, the immediate postwar task is one of reconversion. For the new Western industries it is one of conversion. And "conversion to what?"

The Eastern or Central factories which made automobiles, radios, refrigerators, or washing machines, doubtless will go back to making the same after the war.

* * *

But what will the Pacific Coast's vast plants and manpower armies make which are now turning out ships and airplanes by the hundred or the thousand?

A recent small-sized quickie poll in the Los Angeles area revealed that 98½ per cent of the new Westerners questioned hope to stay in the Far West, to make their homes and rear their families.

The so-called "stump ranches" of the North Coast's cut-over land are being bought in bits by workers who came West to build airplanes at the Boeing plant in Seattle, or ships of the sea at one of the Kaiser yards in Portland or one of the many other shipyards.

Many a small patch of ground in California's hills and valleys is being "homesteaded" in the modern monthly payment manner by some of the estimated 1,000,000 new residents who are at work on the State's $15,000,000,000 wartime production job.

If California has 1,000,000 new workers attracted by its war plants, it is likely that Washington and Oregon and the other States west of the Rockies have another 1,000,000 or more. Here is the "raw material" of labor for a large-scale industrial independency. Here also is an added market for both agriculture and industry; a value well worth some serious planning.

The industrial planning that is being done—and every Chamber of Commerce, almost every community, every new or old industrial plant, every large or small Kaiser has a well-oiled planning system—is not based in trepidation, but rather in the same opportunity-seeking confidence which brought the first transcontinental railroads into actuality.

Say the planners, in effect: If we can turn our manpower and plant capacity to production that will supply the peacetime needs of the States west of the Rocky Mountains and the peoples around the Pacific, we shall have established a new industrial region, one able to hold its own in the great world of industry.

* * *

Steel is being made in Utah and Southern California. Magnesium is being produced in great quantities in Nevada and California. Aluminum is being manufactured, largely from shipped-in materials, with the power generated by the Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams on the Columbia River.

These metals and the many others produced in the West, plus plastics and plywood, can be turned also into buildings, bridges, railroad locomotives and cars, houses, automobiles, pleasure boats, refrigerators, radios, and a thousand and one "gadgets" which are part and parcel of modern civilization, and most of which have been rather largely sent to the Far Western states from points East.

The states, the cities, and the great new wartime production companies are aware that the "conversion" of plant and manpower to the multitudinous tasks of producing these needed peacetime goods is not an overnight affair, but may require much time.

Accordingly all of these entities have lined up or accumulated each his own "shelf" of jobs to be done while the transition in industry is in progress, jobs which will require much manpower, designed to keep pay rolls high and money active.

"No 'made work,'" is the general order given by Gov. Earl Warren of California to the State agency which is planning doubly for that industrial transition and for the absorption into peacetime production of the many thousands of Californians now in the armed services. The transition projects which will be waiting are designed to be constructive, needful.

Similar plans are going forward in Washington, Oregon, and other Far Western States. The San Francisco "workpile plan" and San Diego's extensive planning for its metropolitan future have won attention among the cities, and there is competition up and down the coast as to which city will have the most effective war's-end cushion against unemployment.

A spokesman for the United States Department of Commerce told a group of San Francisco business and professional men recently that in "the three Pacific Coast States the amount of money added to savings bank accounts last year equaled the total amount added in all other states in the nation combined! Does that," he asked, "spell opportunity to you?"

The same spokesman said also that by the end of 1944 the Pacific Coast will have a capacity to produce 850,000 tons of rubber a year, or almost half of the 1941 world shipment of natural rubber.

Its industrial development and its industrial plans have made the Far West conscious of its industrial strength and potentialities. The phrase, "Freight both ways," has become almost a battlecry. Base material is freighted West in large quantities, processed into pig aluminum, freighted East for fabrication, and West again for building into airplanes. Much wool is shipped from Western ranges to Eastern mills, and back to the West in fabrics and clothing.

Much is being learned about Western resources for long-range coal, iron, and aluminum supplies. The mineral resources from the Rockies to the Pacific, becoming better known all the time, appear to offer a broad and firm foundation for industrial planning.

* * *

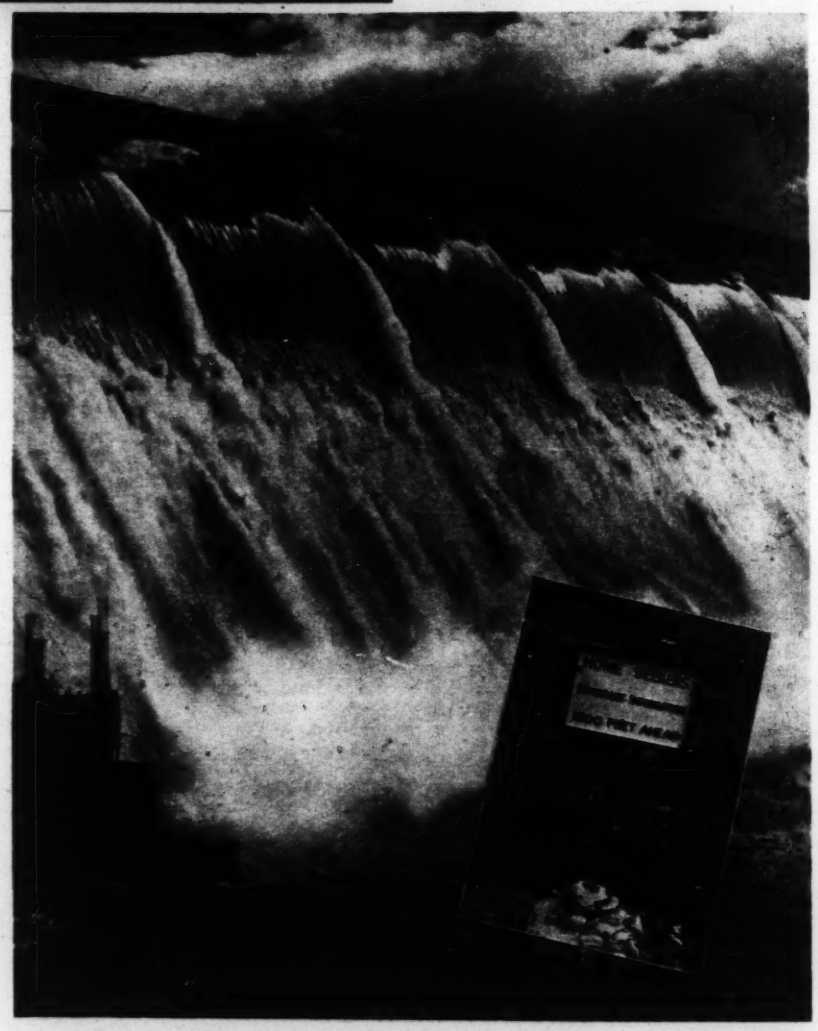
Cheap electric power, with Bonneville and Grand Coulee as the measuring stick, holds great promise for industrial development from one end of the Coast to the other as the rivers coming down from the mountains are put more and more into harness.

If the bright hopes the Far Western future holds were to be pictured in individual terms, the picture might show a little prefabricated house, shaped in a made-over Kaiser shipyard, with a jeep-like plastic automobile in its prefabricated garage, and a plastic "helicab" from the city landing straight down on the pint-sized neighborhood airport. In the background, of course, would be a streamlined gyro-train of magnesium crossing an arroyo on a bridge of aluminum, and drawn by a locomotive made at least partly of steel. All products in the picture to bear the stamp: "Made in Western U. S. A."

"It can be done," sloganized a Far Western chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, in session on the Pacific Coast recently, after considering many of the problems, projects, and possibilities of the future.

"Beaten paths are for beaten men," is a spurring note sounded by Raymond Reeves, Regional Business Consultant of the United States Department of Commerce:

There are no beaten paths in the limitless industrial field the Far West is just beginning to explore. And surely there are few beaten men in the romantic expedition.



Grand Coulee Dam on Columbia River, Backlog of Immense Power. Inset: Wide World Photo Shows Invitation to Homeseekers to Settle on Irrigated Farm Sites

"Be It Ever So Humble"

By W. Clifford Harvey

DOORS WILL SWING on "squeakless" hinges in postwar houses. Heaters will be small as radio cabinets, yet strong enough to warm 10 rooms. Washable window screens as light as feathers will roll up like curtains. . . .

Blanketless beds will be heated by radiant energy. Roofs will be insulated against cold and heat by two-inch layers of water. You won't be able to break household glass with a hammer, yet it will float in water. Lighting will come from hidden sources and approximate daylight so closely you won't be able to tell where the natural light leaves off and artificial lighting begins. . . .

These are promises that building revolutionists are making in loud terms for the postwar house. Houses, they say, will be dirtless, draftless, and dustless. They will cook the meals and wash the dishes automatically. They will be as comfortable at 60 degrees as prewar houses were at 70. And the reasons they give for all these advances have their roots in engineering logic which the war is raising into the public focus.

Some of the postwar houses will fold up like newspapers for delivery by truck to the home site. You will order them by telephone in the morning from a department store, and entertain your friends "at home" in the evening. Or you can have a house blown up like a balloon to a size befitting both pocketbook and family living requirements.

* * *

As one building manufacturer put it: "The postwar house will cheerfully do about everything except sit in as a fourth hand at bridge."

This glamorous picture of the postwar family shelter is boldly painted by nationally famous architects, engineers, and manufacturers of household accessories. They are the building revolutionists, many of whom have long believed that housing has held aloof from modernization on a par with other industries, that a wartime economy is forcing the industry into an era of explosive changes in construction methods and materials.

War has its peculiar way of firing the imagination of home-front consumers. And manufacturers have joined in gilding the build-up of things to come with gigantic advertising spreads, some of which fall little short of predicting Utopia for the home buyer. They know that wartime unity in industry accelerates the creation and applicaton of new ideas in all forms of endeavor. And housing which has confined itself largely in the past to building homes for only a small percentage of high-incomed families appears more susceptible than most industries to revolutionary trends in financing, materials, and methods of construction.

* * * *

But whence comes that rumble of opposition in another direction? Those are the more conservative elements in building warning that glamour is for Hollywood, not for a dyed-in-the-wool business like building homes. Materials and methods of putting up houses, they insist, will continue after the war to undergo the traditional, slow-pace, third-degree of trial and error just as they did before the war.

The fact is, the evolutionist and the revolutionist are both right. Step by step progress will probably continue to be the gauge of home-building in the conventional field of custom-made houses ranging above $6,000. But in the category of less-than-$6,000 homes tailored to fit the incomes of more than 90 per cent of average American families and designed to open entirely new fields for building, developments will undoubtedly be as spectacular and dramatic as the unraveling of a Hollywood film.

But the building industry cannot escape the conclusion that revolutionary trends in the low-priced home brackets will necessarily enforce such repercussions upon the entire housing field as to create a wholly new pattern for American living. This pattern will be based upon standards only faintly discernible today in hasty, wartime glances into the microscope of research. Through this lens entirely new products can be seen moving into the building focus, some of which will be scrapped in the postwar era as wartime expedients, others of which will find ready acceptance and still others will await the process of public reaction in the highly competitive markets to come.

* * *

Take the compact, all-in-one-unit, heating-cooling and air-conditioning system developed by the large gas companies. This unit had been introduced on a small scale before the war, enough to know that the public will accept it quickly when hostilities cease. Panel heating, through pipes laid in the floors and walls which serve as radiators, is another product expected to boom in the postwar period. On the other hand, solar heating is one of those things under sharp research these days, but which will still require years of experimentation and research to prove practical.

However, the stuff that dreams are made of is not critical, wartime material, hence is not rationed. So there is less opposition to new developments than usual. There is a hopeful following even

Living Room Gives Nature Lover Close Touch With the Great Outdoors. Below: Fabricated Panels Only 1½ Inches Thick, Applied Directly to the Framing, Provide Greater Insulation at Lower Cost Than Traditional Thick-Wall Construction

Front Entrance to Modernistic House on Boston's Exclusive North Shore, Designed by Royal Barry Wills, Architect

for the university expert who says some postwar houses will not need furnaces, that walls will be lined with a new material that reflects rather than absorbs heat from the human body, that an electric plate set into the ceiling of a room will serve as an artificial sun reflecting solar rays.

We will undoubtedly see heavy competition between wood, metals, and plastics for structural parts of the house. Lack of integration within the building industry may stand in the way of rapid development of many new products, yet the war may force overhaul changes in the structure of building itself to unclasp the hold of old-school industrialists upon techniques reminiscent of a Victorian era. Made up of 100 or more branch industries contributing the 30,000 individual units in a house, the housing business tends to lean heavily toward gradual rather than spectacular progress.

Launched from a modern, industrial springboard based upon the lessons learned in the war, the postwar house may well come equipped with towel racks formed of hot-water pipes for drying, lamps built into ceiling and walls, floors warm enough to walk on barefoot, wash basins large enough to bathe the baby in, foot pedals controlling the kitchen faucets, built-in pressure cookers, round refrigerators that pivot for accessibility to their compartments, deep-freeze units for home freezing foods, varieties of acoustical techniques to isolate corners of rooms from noises in other parts of the same rooms and plastic pipes that stretch to avoid bursting when the water freezes.

Unless research badly gauges its targets, tomorrow's windows will not stick, rattle, or bind. Houses will be designed to grow in size with the family. Stoves as we know them will ultimately disappear to be supplanted by electrically heated metal plates plugged into any part of the kitchen or dining room. And those decorative living room hassocks will become electrically heated foot warmers.

Refrigerators will include faucets for ice water, built-in pressure cookers and units for freezing foods at home. Through the use of chemicals, woods are being developed as strong per unit of weight as steel for furniture, bathtubs, movable walls and structural units. That means better homes for less money.

* * *

These dreams of postwar living are taking tangible shape in some war-housing experiments, others in research laboratories tucked away in corners of plants dedicated to the main task of winning the war. One plant calls postwar research its "victory department," where veterans focus on the surging waves of building materials pounding at the sluice-gates of dammed-up orders awaiting the return of peace.

What about prefabricaton? Certainly there is a dramatic future for an idea that will allow the home-building industry to function 365 days a year regardless of weather. War housing has proved the speed and economy of shop-fabrication. The return of peace will complete the cycle of efficiency by designing attractive prefabricated houses with improvements in quality and stability.

* * *

Builders of conventionally designed houses will not take this competition lying down. Their resistance, however, will supplant prewar opposition of the stubborn type with healthy competition in turning out better homes at lower costs "on their own." There is no need to say "May the best system win," for both prefabrication and custom-built methods have their own inevitable places to fill in the era of postwar home building.

But for the first time in the history of building, research is stepping into the field of housing on a scale comparable in efficiency to automobile designing, financing, and merchandizing. Competition between two radically different systems of construction is bound to open new frontiers. And when the smoke clears away, Americans will be living in homes that can be turned in on new ones, that will be put together in a day, a month, or a year as the family taste demands, that will keep out weather, fire, burglars, and vermin, and enable any family with an income of $1,000 or more a year to have his own home and garden.

Britain Makes 'Em Tough

By Capt. Max K. Gilstrap

United States Army in the British Isles

British Officer Inspects "Tommies" and American Soldiers in Battle Maneuvers

A SHRILL WHISTLE pierces the crisp air. British soldiers, lunging forward with rifles, slide down a steep, 80-foot cliff and splash through a swift, deep, icy stream, under the crackle of gunfire. Dripping wet, they scramble up a slippery embankment and over a stone wall as "crashing" H. E. charges blast dirt into their faces. As thunder flashes burst, the leader emerges from a bomb crater—throws himself across a roll of barbed wire, and his companions leap across on his back. Breathing heavily, the soldiers race through a smoke-filled depression, negotiate another series of obstacles, then charge in a bayonet attack on the enemy.

This rough-and-tumble action—known as "battle innoculation"—is a part of the realistic Battle Drill training that infantry officers undergo at the British War Office School of Infantry, one of the toughest battle schools in the United Nations.

"Battle leadership and discipline can best be brought out in soldiers under the clamor of battle sounds, and realistic combat experience which calls for an offensive spirit, eliminates uncertainty, and brings out latent abilities to command," says the Director of Infantry at the British War Office in London.

* * *

"After Dunkirk," says the director, "there was urgent need for quickly converting 100 per cent peacetime civilians into 100 per cent wartime soldiers, without the usual seasoning period; also, for developing swiftly functioning techniques to meet the 'blitzkrieg' tactics of mobile warfare. To meet these exigencies, General Alexander recommended the establishment of a new kind of battle school—one which, by its vigorous realism, would seize the whole of youthful imagination and enthusiasm and direct the men in a progressive way." And thus was born the idea which developed, through the work of Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, Commander in Chief of Home Forces, and others, into the present School of Infantry.

This British War Office institution, supervised by the Director of Military Training, under the Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is charged with the important work of training front-line soldiers and division battle school instructors who, in turn, teach those who supervise the unit battle schools. Necessarily, then, the instructors must keep up to the minute on new developments in infantry tactics and technique. As new fighting methods are discovered at distant fronts, they are speedily relayed to the school by the War Office or by special reconnaissance representatives. These ideas, in addition to those submitted by privates and generals alike, are tested in maneuvers. Those of proven merit are passed along by training films, pamphlets, and conferences to the division and unit battle schools, where they become an integral part of Battle Drill, which constantly changes its pattern to meet new conditions.

The heart of Battle Drill, based on sound principles set forth in the Army Training Manuals, is the use of *live ammunition*. It has been found that the "crack" of a bullet close to a man's head as he darts across a field or climbs a cliff adds an excitement to his training which is of inestimable value in speeding up his decisions and movements. It makes him immune to being shot at, prevents him from getting over-excited, and teaches him to make use of cover and to locate enemy fire. Besides, the use of real bullets presents the all-important problems of fire control, fire and movement, the co-ordination of covering fire, ammunition expenditure and replenishment, hitting the enemy and avoiding hitting your own troops—all of which play a vital part in actual conflict.

The usual procedure for firing live ammunition is to place "enemy" soldiers who are reliable shots at the flanks or in the rear of troops, where they fire rifles above the heads or close to the sides of the soldiers. "Enemy" mortar fire and shelling are simulated by thunder flashes, "69" grenades, and gun-cotton charges (fired electrically or by fuse). All of these can be exploded quite close to troops without danger, provided reasonable precautions are taken.

As live ammunition is essential for effective battle training, so is a live "enemy" who fires bullets and throws grenades. "Know Your Enemy" is a slogan constantly emphasized during the course. Trainees actually meet a "German" platoon—"heiling" Hitler and all that—not once but many times. They study his platoon organization, weapons, tactics and habits, and gradually develop a "suspicious alertness" as they meet "the enemy" in mock battles and trench warfare. In one exciting exercise, the soldiers with tommy-guns clean out a house. "Stalingrad fashion," where they shoot .45-caliber bullets at Nazi dummies that appear suddenly from the floor, ceiling, and dark corners of the building.

* * *

Since battles today are won, to a great extent, through infiltration tactics where small groups must display decentralized initiative, it is paramount that each soldier be something of a tactician if action is to be carried out with dispatch and a minimum number of orders. Therefore, soldiers of all ranks—like tennis players—are taught, certain standard "strokes" of platoon drill, then are allowed to develop their own style or initiative. Thus when tactical situations call for certain agreed commands, the soldiers, even when fighting all-out, short of sleep, food, and rest, know automatically what strokes to play. Since there is an unlimited variation of these strokes, the technique requires practice (drill).

Battle Drill, in essence, means analyzing each movement and operation of war and determining a plan for meeting each movement under ideal conditions. When each soldier thoroughly learns what is being aimed at, what the battle is all about and what he is supposed to do to help defeat the enemy, then the troops have a valuable common doctrine. At the same time, Battle Drill, by insisting on the discipline of the barracks square on the battlefield, insures strict attention to details on which the success of the battle depends.

In the School of Infantry set-up, selected students (now including several American infantrymen) are taken from the divisions for enrollment in five tactical wings, according to their special experience. There's a Mortar, a Carrier, and an Armored Fighting Vehicles Wing. A Tactical Wing, to which senior captains and those of higher rank are admitted, covers a course which trains company commanders in battalion technique. During much of the school period, especially the last week, all enrolees participate, in revolving positions, in combined fieldcraft training like cover and camouflage, night operations, tactical handling of weapons, river crossings, village fighting, action against paratroops, tank destruction, and use of equipment. In this way, each student gets a complete picture of what part his tactical wing plays in the Battle Drill.

* * *

Since only students who have completed the division courses of tactical instruction are admitted to the School of Infantry, they are ready to concentrate immediately on field maneuvers. Under instructors who have had actual battle experience, they plunge into study of the lane method of frontal attack; learn the importance of winning the "fire-fight" when seeking tactical successes, and observe the intimate part light machine guns, 25-pounders, antitank guns and mortar smoke play in platoon assaults. Supplementing this field work, the students—always moving "on the double"—attend nightly lectures, meet in the mess halls, where they enthusiastically practice flanking movements with knives and forks, and visit the well-equipped library to read the latest war books, including those which deal with propaganda.

Speaking of the rigorous physical part of the training which is duplicated to a degree in other such battle schools in Egypt, India, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, instructors say it imbues the men with a vigorous, aggressive spirit. It gives them the feeling that they are competent and skillful and they are anxious to pit their skill against the enemy, whom they feel competent to beat. To this end the purpose of Battle Drill is directed.

Simulated Gas Attack Amidst "Ping" of Lead Bullets and Bursting Thunder Flashes

Keystone, London

Who Owns the Sky?

By Capt. Leland Hyzer

Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. Army Reserve

Wide World Photo

IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY, Allied aircraft fly freely by mutual consent through the airspace of all Allied countries. We have no intention of asking Hitler or Hirohito for permission to fly over German or Japanese territory to bomb Berlin or Tokyo. But there is a question about "Who Owns the Sky?" although that question pertains to the days of peace. The manner in which we settle the discussion will have a material bearing on the permanency of the peace.

In the old English Common Law, from which we inherited our system of jurisprudence, there is a maxim originally stated in Latin, which is translated: "He who owns the ground owns to the heavens above and to the infernal regions beneath." In the days when the maxim originated, which was before the United States was a nation, there was nothing fantastic in the principle. In fact, there was even nothing unusual about it, so long as it had reference, as it did, only to the right to build up from the ground as high as engineering skill could devise or so long as it had reference to the right to prevent your neighbor from building so as to overhang the boundaries of your plot of ground. The world was not dealing with air transportation when this legal principle came into being.

Ancient rights having their roots in the common law were once difficult to compromise. When aircraft first began to operate commercially over regular routes and on regular schedules, the cry of "trespass" arose and for a period was threatening. Railroads had had to acquire their rights of way. The states conferred on them the sovereign right of eminent domain, by which they might condemn property on which to lay their tracks and build their stations and yards. There were some who said that the same rules should govern the new form of transportation which operated through the trackless sky. But flight through the air had aroused too much enthusiasm among the people, including courts and legislatures, to be fettered by rules of the ground. Safety there must be. All recognized its necessity. A sensible solution of the problem was arrived at which is generally accepted. There is now the right of free flight through the air space over private property so long as it is maintained at a height which will not interfere with the existing use of the property beneath. This is a practical, workable arrangement. None is harmed thereby. The old subject for discussion is at rest so far as it applies to flight over private property.

The exercise of the sovereign right of nations in the airspace surrounding the globe is still unsettled.

Prior to 1914, when the subject was still academic, there were three theories advocated regarding international flight:

1. The airspace in its entirety is free to the travel of all.
2. There should be unlimited right of flight above a designated height.
3. Each nation was the absolute sovereign of the airspace above its national territory.

The advocates of the second principle took as their precedent the rule of international law which recognizes that national sovereignty extends over the three-mile ribbon of ocean bordering the shore line of a country. This doctrine of the "three-mile limit" originally was created as a protection against the one-time range of naval guns. While it is now outmoded by the modern battleship, the policy is still recognized. The proponents said that national sovereignty in the airspace should also be limited to three miles in height or some other agreed distance. So long as the law of gravity exists, the principle of a height limit, considered with the idea of protection, cannot be applied to the use of airspace. The doctrine never received substantial support. Whatever support it had was removed as a result of experiences of World War I. Current experiences remove any lingering doubt, as high level or altitude bombing becomes more and more accurate.

With the close of the war in 1918, and the writing of the Versailles Treaty, all proposals went into discard, except the one that each nation is the absolute sovereign of the airspace above its territory. This doctrine has been firmly entrenched since 1919 until now. It is not likely that the principle of the doctrine will now be changed, except by agreement or by force. It is the hope of the world that only the former may prevail.

All of the Allied nations and most of the nonbelligerent and neutral ones are connected with one another by air transport. What is being done now in the interest of winning the war is the forerunner of the commercial intercourse looked forward to in the areas of rehabilitation and trade to come. The air liners of the future bound from New York to Moscow, from Toronto to Sydney, from London to Chungking, and vice versa, cannot stop at the portals of each country and knock for admission, either for the purpose of passing over or of landing. The peoples of the world, during this war era, are becoming too accustomed to "through travel" to believe in the necessity of being held up in their journeys.

Turning to the pages of railroad history in the United States, we find a time when there was a conglomeration of small lines. Travel was interrupted and broken. A progressive people was not satisfied until transcontinental trains, by means of connecting agreements, were traversing the country. The entire world is now becoming progressive. The nations must by the same means make possible transglobal flights of each other's civil aircraft without interruption.

The trail already has been blazed by commercial airlines, not waiting concerted agreements among nations, but acting with the usual incentive of private enterprise. Aircraft, carrying passengers and express, have been flying from Miami to and from and across the countries of South and Central America for more than a decade. The flights on these routes did not just happen nor were they in violation of the sovereignty of these countries. They were made possible only by agreements between individuals and the countries concerned—agreements to the mutual advantage of all parties. It is only a step further to conceive of agreements at first among Allied nations and eventually among all countries exchanging rights of entry in, and flight through, the airspace over their respective territories.

The same spirit which prompts the military experts of the Allied countries and their statesmen to fly to appointed places to discuss and agree upon war plans and their execution can be counted on to arrive at a workable, sensible arrangement by which the commercial aircraft of those same nations can traverse each other's airspace in the time of peace.

Toot! Toot! Toot! Goes the Slender Horn of the Scissors Grinder. Soon a Gate in the High Wall Opens, and a Boy Brings Out Knives for Him to Sharpen for the Cook

Child and Candy Seller—The Candy Man Carries a Sweet Candy Paste in a Box on His Shoulders. He Blows and Molds the Paste Into Any Shape the Children Demand

Here's the Barber Carrying His Shop on a Long Po
His Shoulder. His Call Is Made by Twanging an Iro
Between the Prongs of an Oddly Shaped Gon

Old Peking in Shad

As Told by Pauline Benton, Director of the Red Gate Players, t

紅門影戲

COME WITH US to old Peking, ancient walled city of north China, once goal of all travelers who sought the beauty and romance of the Land of the Dragon. Today Peking, under Japanese domination, is awaiting a happier day, and the goal for those who would find beauty and romance—a beauty and romance of promise, courage, amazing achievement—is Free China, far inland.

But many a student now in Chengtu, a government official or brave workman or loyal teacher of Chungking, many a soldier at the front or flier over Burma can look back to life in old Peking, and think forward to a day when China's ancient northern capital shall again be a part of a united free China.

We, too, can look back, but for us the magic is not that of memories but of make-believe. You are at a Chinese shadow play given by the Red Gate Players of New York, and because the Chinese shadow play is an art as-old-as-old, you may step back into a day that is timeless, where things are still as they have been for centuries. Gone are the

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"Hey! Hey!" Is the Cry of the Ricksha Man, Pulling a Very Beautiful Lady Through the Crowded Street. All These Drawings Are Made From Originals Delicate in Form, Exquisite With Color, Jointed for Rythmic Movement

A Chinese Lady and Her Maid Set Forth for the Temple Fair. Her Elaborate Costume and Headdress Indicate High Social Position

The Flower Seller Carries a Basket Filled With Flowers on Each End of a Long Pole. Some of the Flowers Are Potted and Others Are in Soil Ready for Garden Planting. "Buy Flowers; Come, Buy Flowers!" He Calls

Swish! Swish! Swish!
Handled Broom the Sh
His Pla

hop on a Long Pole Over Twanging an Iron Stick eddly Shaped Gong

Hi! Hi! Hi! Hi! The First Call Is High in Tone, the Next Low, in Rhythm, as Two Men Carrying Goods Swing Along, Keeping Step to Their Chant. They Walk With a Quick, Running Step

Hot Pork Dumplings! This Man, as Well as the Bread Seller and Some Other Food Vendors, Carries His Wares on a Wheelbarrow, Equipped With a Small Stove for Cooking, or to Keep the Food Hot

Shadow Play

Gate Players, to Millicent Taylor

sights and sounds of New York or of your own home town. Before you is a small screen, eight feet wide and three feet high, framed in a red Chinese gate and lit from behind. Through its magic make-believe you step into a street in old Peking. For the next few moments, you might be a young Chinese lady with your maid, or a young man with a servant, out to enjoy a holiday on your way to the Temple Fair.

You must know, of course, that a street in old China is interesting to hear as well as to see; for its music is a strange, rhythmic intermingling of sounds. There are the vendors, who literally carry their shops out on the streets, and must announce their presence to their customers who live in houses concealed by high walls. Some of these have traditional calls so tuneful that they could be called songs. Others use instruments such as gongs, drums, horns, bells, and countless homemade devices.

Then there are the work songs of the laborers who chant the rhythm of their chores. Two men sawing wood may be singing a jolly, lilting tune as they keep time with their saw, or two others carrying goods slung on a pole over their shoulders may clear a path by shouting, "Hi! hi!" one in a high note, one in a low note, making a sort of jig tune.

Wedding and other processions go through the streets accompanied by bands of temple musicians. Then there are the tinkling bells and sharp, quick clatter of donkey hoofs as the farmers ride in to town; the slow, deep-sounding bells of the camel trains as a caravan from Mongolia swings through the crowded street. And over all, the loud, persistent honking of automobile and bicycle horns, as these symbols of a more modern day try to weave their way through the masses of pedestrians, vendors, processions, and slow-moving vehicles.

Something of all this, amazingly, you capture as you watch the shadow play. Across the screen in turn come the figures you would see and hear on the old Peking street: The flower vendor calling "Mei hua'rh, lai, mei hua'rh!" (Buy flowers, come, buy flowers!); the candy seller with his shop on his back; the scissors grinder who toots his slender horn, and the shopkeeper with his short-handled broom sweeping the street in front of his door. You see the barber, too, his equipment swinging from the ends of a long shoulder pole. He twangs a large iron, two-pronged instrument by means of an iron stick to call his customers. You hear, then see, the two men carrying goods, who trot along to their tuneful "Hi! Hi!" And perhaps there will come one of those decorative two-wheeled carts pulled by a Mongolian pony and still used by some farmers; or a vendor selling pork dumplings or other hot foods from his wheelbarrow equipped with a little stove; or a lady in a ricksha.

Then the screen under the Red Gate goes dark, the room lights come on and you are surprised to discover that you are back in the Western Hemisphere. But patience does it—there are other little shows if you will wait. You may see ancient Chinese folk dramas which have delighted generations of Chinese shadow-play audiences, or the famous Legend of the Willow Plate in the best classical manner. There is "Elephant Gay," too, based on the Chinese version of the folk tale Kipling used for his Just So Story of the "Elephant's Child."

The silhouette designs reproduced on these pages are drawn from the authentic Chinese shadow figures owned by the Red Gate Players. The artist, Miss Hertha Furth, used these in a chintz called "Peking Street Cries."

However, the original shadow figures from which Miss Furth has made these decorative designs are delicate in form and exquisite with color. They are made of donkey parchment, and are airy, in part transparent, quaint with traditional artistry, and intricately jointed. You see them, jewel-bright, showing through the screen. Most of those the Red Gate Players use are only about eight or ten inches high. They are flat, conventionally costumed, and are worked from below on sticks. They represent an ancient Chinese art; some of them are rare antiques. Most of them came from Luanchow, a small city northeast of Peking, near the Manchurian border, a city famous for shadow plays. In fact, if one were to ask in Peking to see "a shadow play" one might receive only a blank stare; while if one were to ask for a Luanchow shadow play it would be quite different.

For Luanchow is the center of the shadow play art. It is in Luanchow that the finest shadow figures are made and from Luanchow that the best actors are said to come. The "artists" who make the figures are, in fact, farmers who spend their winter months cutting and coloring these quaint forms from donkey-skin parchment. Some of the actors are amateur troupes of farmer boys who perform their plays in surrounding villages during the autumn Harvest Festivals. There are also professional troupes who play throughout the year in all the large towns between Peking and Mukden. Some of the towns even have their own theaters.

The Red Gate Players, presenting old Chinese shadow plays in the authentic Luanchow manner, seek to bring to the New World a traditional and beautiful theater art from an ancient land, and at the same time to win in America more friends for China.

sh! Swish! Swish! This Is the Little, Short-dled Broom the Shopkeeper Uses to Sweep Out His Place of Business

Typical Peking Cart—The Peking Cart Is an Old-Fashioned, Two-Wheeled, Horse-Drawn Vehicle Still Used in the Country Districts and Occasionally Seen on the Streets of Peking. Each Farmer Has His Mongolian Pony for Transport to and From Town. Shadow-Play Characters Are Skillfully Cut From Donkey Skin by Artist-Farmers in Their Winter Months

THINGS YOU CAN MAKE

by Ann Bucilla

SMART, PRACTICAL IDEAS FOR NEEDLEWORK

Toe Cosies for winter nights—what better gift could there be? They're easy to make with this **Bear Brand** Bedsock Kit that contains easy instructions and all wool **Bear Brand Yarn** to make the socks. They come in white, pink or blue. Very economical, too!

Classic Sweaters are always "aces high!" The NEW CAMPUS CLASSICS book, Vol. 17 tells you how to make classic sweaters of every type, easily and professionally—also includes smart gloves, socks and scarfs. It's a book you'll keep and use for years. Don't miss it! At your favorite needlework department . . . or if you can't find it there, write me, enclosing 20¢, and I'll send a copy off to you pronto!

Hug-Me Toys, BUCILLA'S new and wonderful floating toys, are perfect pets for a baby! Washable ducks, elephants, bunnies—and even a bouncing ball—all easy as ABC to knit or crochet. Stuff them with sanitary Bubblfil, which makes them float. Directions and materials, Bubblfil and all, come in the kit.

When you spend hours of effort and money on your needlework or knitting, don't take chances on the materials you use. Look for the name **BUCILLA** or **BEAR BRAND** on any needlework or yarn you buy . . . they're guaranteed dependable. You'll find both **BEAR BRAND** and **BUCILLA** at good stores everywhere.

If you can't get any of the above at your favorite store, use the coupon below:

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End of the Huasteco Trail

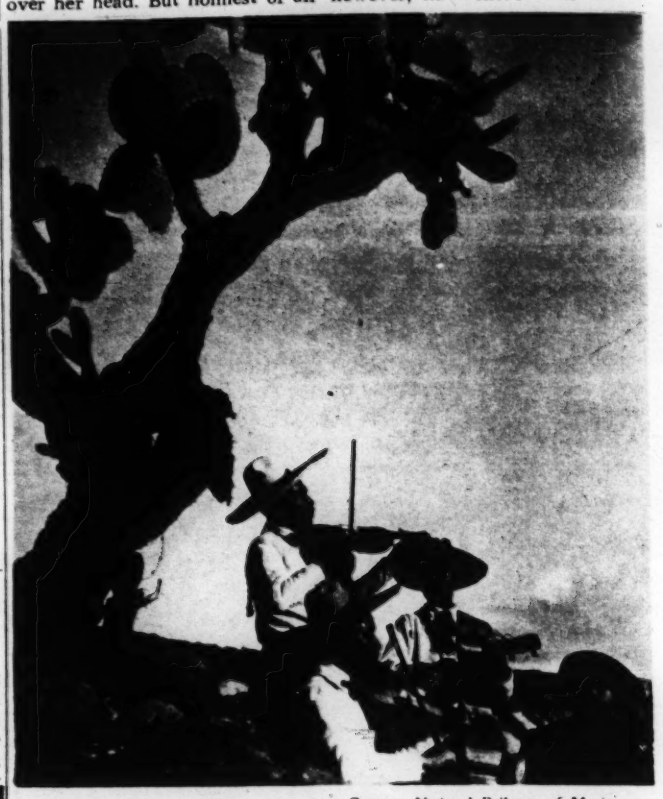
THE STOLID, squat Huasteco Indians, way up in their mountain huts in the State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, know there is a war on. Yet until the main highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City cut its path through their villages a few years ago, these Indians were completely out of touch with the modern world.

It was while I was in Tamazunchale, to which the Huastecos come to barter and buy, that "A Mission in the Orient" was having a run at the little wooden, local movie house, the Cine Eden, where the best seats are about 16 cents, and mostly benches at that. As the Indian in the booth reeled off one exciting episode after another, those usually phlegmatic Huastecos and mestizos hissed the wily Japanese and applauded the American hero. Yes, no doubt these Huastecos are a vital part of the Western Hemisphere solidarity.

Driving to Mexico a year ago, I had seen those Huastecos tending their cornfields planted almost perpendicularly on the mountain sides. Glimpses of their thatched homes were so intriguing that this year I followed the trail of the Huastecos, from Tampico, on through San Luis Potosi, down to Valles and ending at Tamazunchale. Huastecos of the mountain regions have retained their racial identity, customs, language and characteristics, in contrast to their brothers who settled in the cities and have been absorbed into the life around them. And no wonder that these mountain Indians are satisfied. There are fish in the rivers, fruit at their back door, beans and corn to reward them for just a little effort, and mahogany, pine, and cedar for building their simple furniture.

It is at Tancanhuitz and Huichihuayan, between Valles and Tamazunchale, that the unmistakable Huastecos dominate the towns. Their short stature and aloofness mark them from the tall Aztecas. The men sport a sombrero, knee-length white trousers, and flowing white blouses. Barefoot or in sandals, they invariably have a tightly woven bag slung over the left shoulder or, if very large, annexed to the forehead by means of a carrying strap. As for Madame Huasteca, she has that settled home and family look. Barefooted, with a Hindu-like hair-do, her distinctive article of dress is a square piece of cloth, richly embroidered, and provided with a generous opening to slip over her head. But homiest of all bought the typical bag the Huastecos carry and filled it with soap and fruit—for example, three luscious red bananas for two cents.

Across the river from Indian Street a steep path leads to a distinctly Huasteco village, where most of the houses run true to form, with bamboo sides and palm-thatched roofs. The more ambitious Indians add windows of bamboo stalks, spaced so they answer the purpose. Few homes, however, have more than one or two rooms, as the natives work and eat so largely outdoors.



Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

THE HUASTECOS MAKE THEIR OWN "GUITARRA"

notes is the Huasteco and his guitarra, which he fashions from the native red cedar.

The one main road followed by autos and busses gives just a tantalizing glimpse of Tamazunchale, for the "Indian Street" is down below, parallel to the river. On Market Day the maze of tent coverings and open booths spreads out for half a mile. I call it Indian Street because Indians gather here at all hours. The wares displayed are utilitarian, what the people need and want. To feel at home I

When Market Day is over, the little village of Tamazunchale settles down to its normal life, with its restaurants, soft-drink stands and booths with fruit; with its Indian homes lining the inviting-looking lanes, the Cine Eden, the Plaza, schools and office of the Department of Indian Affairs. And brilliantly lighting the main road at night, a Masonic emblem shines from the new Masonic Temple. Just as two Masonic emblems pasted on the windshield of the local bus that brought me to Tamazunchale heralded this mountain village, so that glowing Masonic insignia up on the hill gives the last touch of color as we round a curve to go up the mountains and on to Mexico City.

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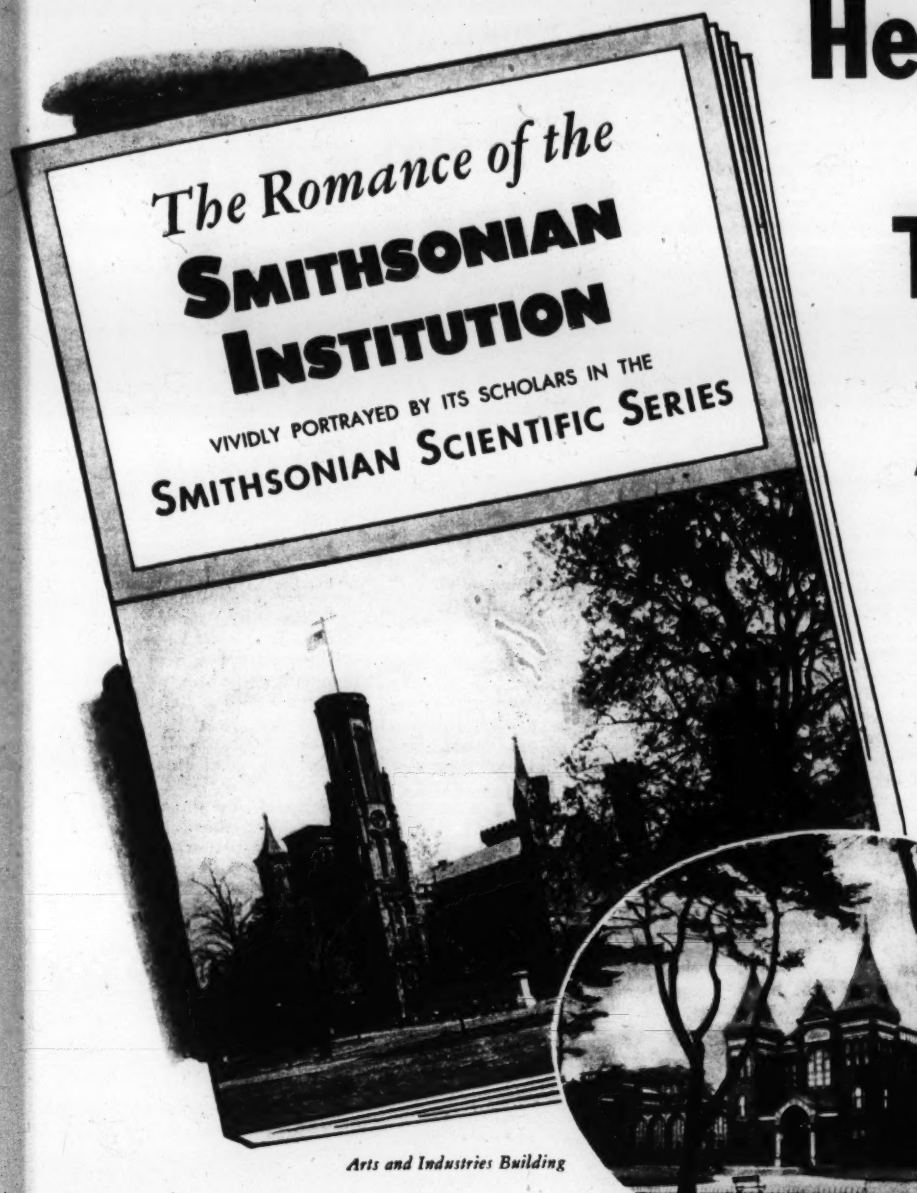

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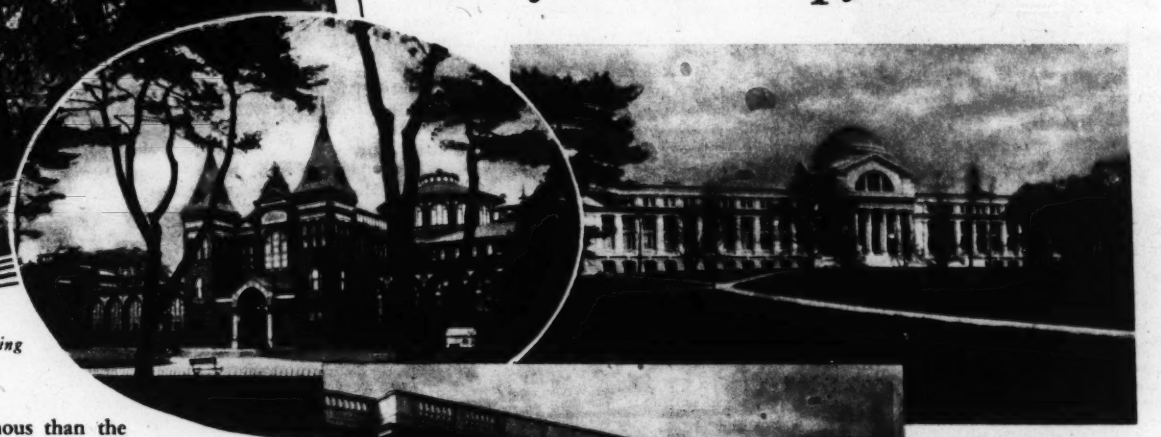

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The Woman Power of Great Britain

Mainly for Men. by Ethel M. Wood. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

MRS. ETHEL M. WOOD, C. B. E., in "Mainly for Men," defines Woman Power as "qualities of mind and spirit," as well as purely physical endurance and activity; "vision, imagination, initiative, experience, as well as muscle and patient drudgery." It was precisely these more valuable aspects of women's equipment, she says, which were being wasted and denied expression when mobilization was suddenly called for on the grand scale.

The slow-moving story of utilization of British women's services in World War II is related by Mrs. Wood in entertaining fashion. Though by her title one gathers she writes for the enlightenment of men, she pays them the compliment of assuming they can "take it." Mrs. Wood never pulls her punches over what she considers male shortsightedness. She gives men credit for the English virtue of being able to laugh at themselves. She makes it very clear she feels that many of the difficulties and shortcomings which have to be negotiated and overcome in utilization of woman power spring from the fact that women are recruited and set to work by organizations directed by men.

Mrs. Wood speaks with a working knowledge of her subject; sometimes with the exasperation of one who has beaten many times on closed doors. She is Honorary Secretary of the Committee on Woman Power.

Mrs. Wood tells the story of women in the Civil Service, in industry, on the land, in education, the police force, and the home. She rounds off with a chapter entitled "Alas! My Poor Brother," in which she sets out "some responsibilities of a positively outrageous nature" which men have acquired in their rôle of autocrat, or, as they prefer to describe it, "protector" of women.

When the Allied Nations discuss peace problems, Mrs. Wood says, Great Britain will find that the majority of her Allies are thinking in different terms in regard to women. In Soviet Russia, for instance, there is "factually no sex differentiation." Women occupy executive posts of authority in factories and offices and qualify as technicians in trades and professions. The United States, Mrs. Wood considers, is making "rapid and steady progress," while in China there is no profession from which women are debarred and equal pay is normal.

The Queen With Green Eyes

The Soul of a Queen, by Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller. New York: Brentano's. $3.

THE TRIALS OF POLAND in the seventeenth century, torn by factional dissensions within and assailed by foes from without, form the background of Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller's biography of Marie de Gonzague.

This beautiful, green-eyed Frenchwoman, of partly Italian descent, and known to history as Queen Louise-Marie of Poland, belonged to the ducal house of Nevers. In 1642, her fiancé, Monsieur le Grand, Marquis de Cinq-Mars, having incurred the enmity of Richelieu, was executed almost on the eve of their marriage. Three years later, Marie became the second wife of Vladislas IV, King of Poland.

This alliance, arranged by Mazarin for the purpose of strengthening French influence in central Europe, and agreed to by Vladislas for the sake of the enormous wealth of the duchy of Nevers, plus a royal "dot," was acceptable to Marie because she dreamed of statecraft, adventure, and magnificence, to fill the emptiness caused by the execution of the man to whom she had been betrothed.

* * *

The glowing account of the entourage with which the proxy-wedded bride traveled from Nevers to Warsaw and of the fêtes given in her honor has its antithesis in the story of the chilly reception accorded by her prejudiced and ailing bridegroom. "Is this then the great beauty that you have talked so much about?" Vladislas enquired audibly of the French Ambassador in the presence of the company assembled at the Chapel of Saint John for the verification of the marriage. He tolerated the French duchess with her French gold and her lovely green eyes, but as a queen her crown was thorny.

Marie's dreams of making her new home a center of art and learning were justifiable, because some of the Polish cities were famous for the splendor of their social life, their universities and churches. Poland extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and included Prussia and Esthonia on the north, Silesia and the Carpathians on the west, the Ukraine on the south. It was one of the great kingdoms of Europe.

The frustration of the Queen's ambition was the result of foreign war, the jealousy of the nobles, and the peculiar nature of the Polish constitution, which made the office of the King elective and required that all action of the Diet be unanimous. By the liberum veto a single negative vote could annul any measure and even dissolve the Diet. Against this the royal power was slight.

* * *

Under Vladislas war and civil dissension ravaged the country. Following him, his more worthy brother, Jan-Kasimierz (John Casimir), endeavored, with the aid of Marie, whom he promptly married, to build up the diminished and weakened realm. Though united in their plans for the interests of Poland, they met the opposition of Marshal Lubomirski, who had also aspired to the Queen's hand. After the passing of Marie at the age of 56, Jan-Kasimierz abdicated. It was left for the next king, John Sobieski, whose wife was the reputed daughter of Marie, to restore his country to a good measure of its former grandeur.

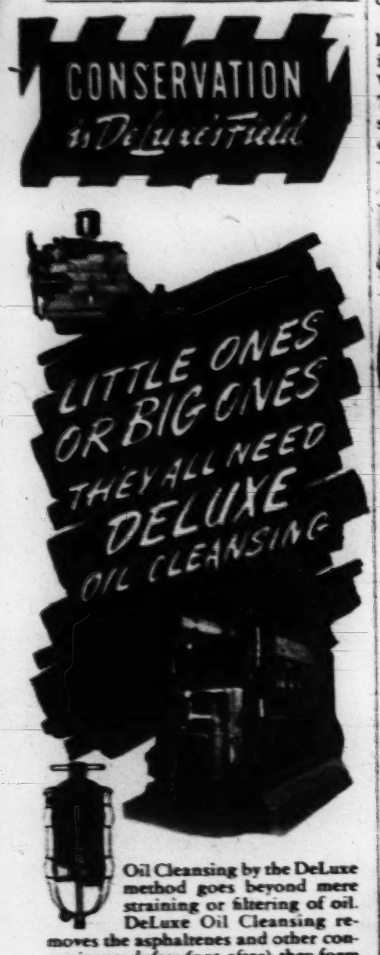
The proud and piteous story of the green-eyed queen has been told by Mrs. Bates-Batcheller entertainingly and with great enthusiasm for her subject. The reason for the tone of uncritical admiration lies in the author's conviction that historians have hitherto failed to do justice to this woman, who was not only beautiful but intelligent and devout.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Rio Grande to Cape Horn, by Carleton Beals (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50), brings the Latin-American question and the story of the good-neighbor down to date for the United States citizen. In its lucid pages it reviews the doings of the rulers of Mexico, Venezuela, and other countries in the period between the two World Wars and puts such facts before readers as will enable them to form fair opinions and perhaps encourage proper policies on the part of their government. The political and economic situation in Brazil and Argentina is set forth in a way to dispel prejudice and induce a sympathetic outlook. Passages of description on the people and the scenery of the Andean country make the book something for prospective travelers to study.

Gliders and Glider Training, by Emanuele Stieri (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, $3), tells how gliders are built and managed, being intended obviously as a guide for students of aeronautics. The achievements of non-powered flying machines from the beginning are described, and the results of modern research and experiment are unfolded; details of mechanism are gone into, duties and requirements of pilots are explained. The book is put up in a sort of atlas form, with large photographic illustrations.



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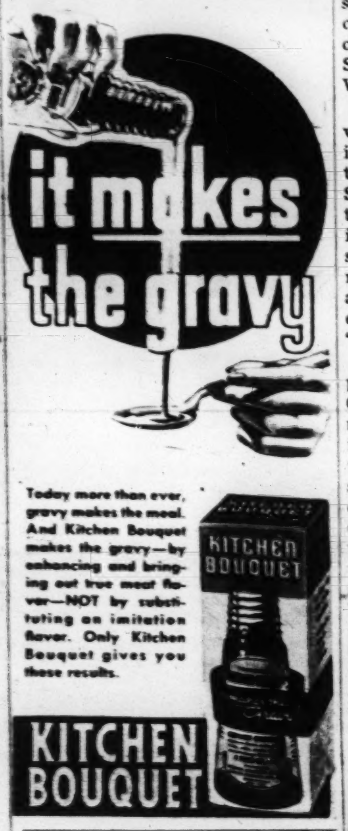

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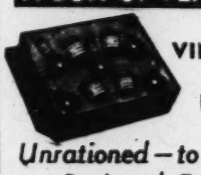

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Flying Tigers Fight for China

With General Chennault: The Story of the Flying Tigers. New York: Coward, McCann. $3.

IN THE DARK MONTHS following Pearl Harbor, the Chinese Air Force, worn by years of warfare, was at its lowest ebb. The survival of Free China itself was in doubt as the Japanese sought to bomb the crowded cities and to seal the gates of outside help.

It was during this period of peril for the United Nations' cause in the Orient that Col. (now Gen.) Clair Lee Chennault's incredible Flying Tigers buoyed China's courage until help could come, outfighting the Japanese Air Force in China, delaying and finally smashing the Japanese spearhead moving into China from Burma, and winning an unbroken string of air victories that made their story an epic of this war. This story is carefully and vividly told by the author of "With General Chennault."

The book is not a war thriller. It is a detailed account of how a volunteer group of American pilots, flying 99 obsolete American planes and facing 6-to-1 odds, trounced the Japanese Air Force so thoroughly that the invader was forced to make their destruction a primary goal. The account is honestly written; there is no glossing over the revolt that flared in the American Volunteer Group in its darkest hour, or the participation by a few members in the looting of Rangoon, or the black market dealings by which a few got rich.

* * *

The author, himself a flier and a former newspaper correspondent, gives considerable detail of the tactics and strategy of air combat. His discussion documents the much-advertised ingenuity of American fighting forces with concrete incidents and instances in which the enemy was outplanned and outwitted.

The book is, in fact, the story of a leader who did things magnificently and whose leadership inspired others to the same standard. As a boy, General Chennault learned that "one well-aimed bullet is better than a dozen haphazard shots," because he had to earn the money for his hunting ammunition. As an acrobatic pilot, he drilled his pilots in zooming two planes past each other just eight feet apart in apparent head-on collision. As air adviser to the Chinese Government, he collected, with the same precision and thoroughness, vast files of information on Japanese planes, their arcs of fire, their characteristics, tactics and weaknesses. To the Flying Tigers he brought this precision and knowledge, plus the elusive art of teaching others how to fight well in the air.

Chennault's zeal for perfection was demonstrated in the spectacular battle of the Salween Gorge, the story of which is excellently told in this narrative.

* * *

The Chinese Army was driven along the serpentine Burma Road down the 6,000-foot sides of the Gorge by the crack Red Dragon Armored Division. In hot pursuit moved the long caravan of Japanese scout cars, troop trucks, ammunition vans, and supply trains. When half the Chinese Army had crossed the river, the Japanese blew up the suspension bridge at the bottom of the Gorge. At this point eight Flying Tigers appeared and bombed the Japanese rear guard, blowing up ammunition vans, causing rock slides, and thus trapping the invading army. Further bombing and strafing brought panic, which was followed by a disastrous three-day retreat back up the slopes of the Gorge.

Typically, General Chennault had prepared for this battle by surfacing his air fields with crushed stone. The Japanese were grounded on muddy fields.

General Chennault's achievements with the Flying Tigers leads the reader to conclude that we shall hear much more of him before the American Fourteenth Air Force, which he now commands, has finished its work in China.

DeW. H. J.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Books and Authors

Viking has picked a holiday—Lincoln's Birthday—for the publication of Edwin R. Embree's "13 Against the Odds." The book is a series of "profiles" of 13 leading contemporary Negroes — among them Marian Anderson, George Washington Carver, Paul Robeson, and Richard Wright—selected by a jury.

* * *

Sumner Welles, in a book which he is now writing for Harpers, records his personal observations of world events from 1918 to the present and of the important men who took part in them.

* * *

Because of the new paper restrictions, Random House has been obliged to suspend publication of its Illustrated Modern Library books until the situation improves.

* * *

"How to Think About War and Peace," by Mortimer J. Adler, author of "How to Read a Book," has just been published by Simon and Schuster.

* * *

Two forthcoming Houghton Mifflin books to be recommended by the Book-of-the-Month Club are "Dominion of the North: A History of Canada," by Donald G. Creighton, and "Silly-Girl," the autobiography of Angna Enters.

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● "Lovely!" women call Pond's Dry Skin Cream—smooth as satin to apply! Stroke this luscious rich cream over your face and throat. Leave 5 to 15 minutes, or overnight. Winter-dry skin quickly becomes softer, smoother—prettier. Use Pond's Dry Skin Cream daily. Hands love it, too! At beauty counters everywhere—49¢, 28¢, 10¢ jars.

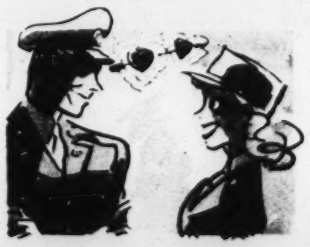
Pond's Dry Skin Cream

3 Special Features
Lanolin—very like oil of skin
Homogenized—to soak in better
Special Emulsifier—extra softening oil

1. **He was Mess Sergeant,** and the handsomest "Mess" in the whole army. As a newly trained WAC, I reported to learn the ropes at Officers' Mess. First thing the Sergeant says is, "Remember . . . *no* coffee for the Colonel. He never touches stimulants!"

2. **Two days later,** I'm ducking in with *coffee* for the Colonel when the "Mess" calls out, "Hey! I *told* you the Colonel never drinks stimulants . . ." "But this is *Sanka* Coffee," I butted in. "I brought it in myself. It's not a stimulant." Then I bolted!

3. **"Your coffee, Sir,"** I said to the Colonel. "I know you never touch stimulants, but, this is Sanka Coffee, 97% caffein-free and not a stimulant!" Then I waited. He glowered, and finally . . . "Hrumph!" hrumphed the Colonel. "I'll try it, but . . .



4. **"If this *is* a stimulant,** it's k.p. for you!" Next day Colonel called the Mess Sergeant. "Serve me Sanka Coffee—it's *dee-licious!*" So the Mess Sergeant said, "Corporal, I *order* you to spend tomorrow evening with me. I could use *your* military strategy!"

SANKA COFFEE

REAL Coffee—but not a stimulant!
97% caffein-free

NOTE: If you've been denying yourself coffee because of its caffein content, try Sanka Coffee. For Sanka Coffee has had 97% of its caffein removed and is *not* a stimulant.

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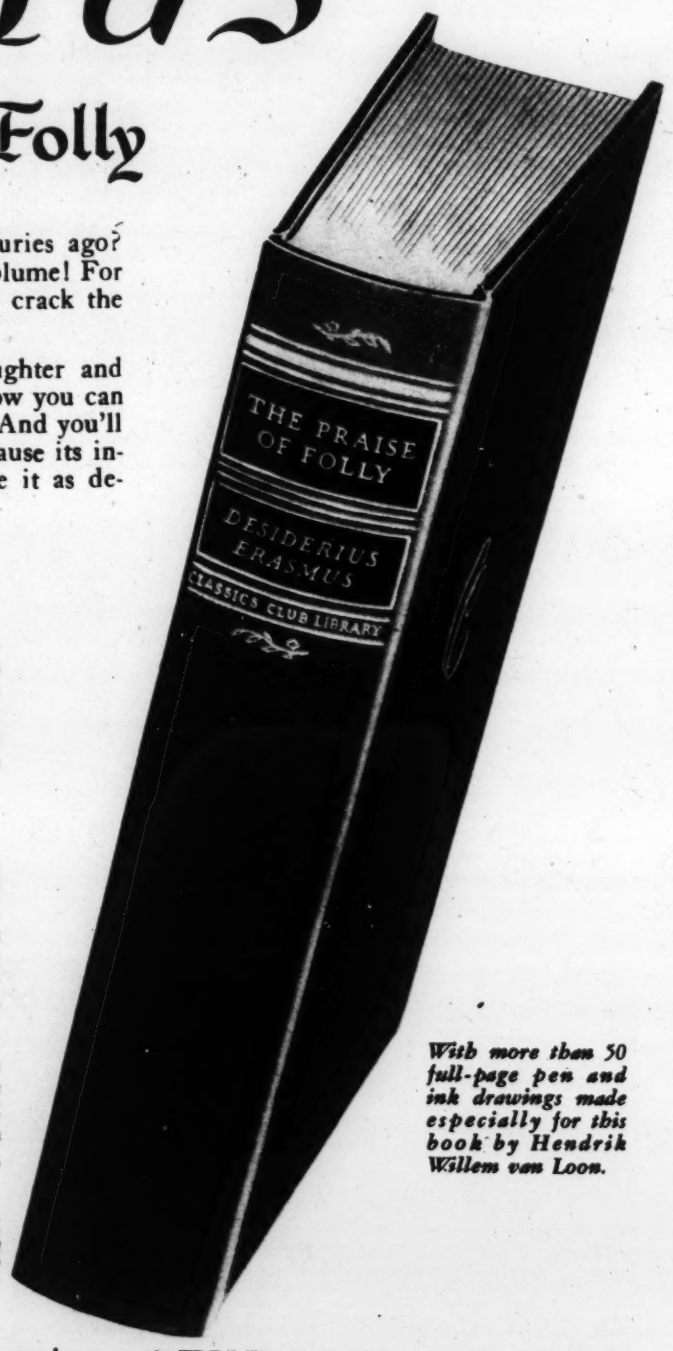

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The Late WILLIAM LYON PHELPS — Long the best-loved literary figure in America; author, critic, lecturer and, for 41 years, Professor of English Literature at Yale University.

Over the Editor's Desk

HERTHA FURTH, who made the designs for the Chinese shadow plays, began to draw when she was a mere baby and has been doing art work ever since. At 14, she designed ballet costumes for the Vienna State Opera. Believing that the artistic and cultural center of the twentieth century had moved to America, she settled in the United States. Here she found expression for her special training in poster designing, in covers for magazines and in promotional booklets for the heavy industries. At the same time she made an extensive study of dynamic symmetry and textile design. The textiles used in the "Salute to China," presented by a leading New York store, were designed by her. They took shape in chintzes, wallpapers, and so forth, and were said to be outstanding in beauty and charm. This opportunity brought into play her knowledge of and sympathy for what is Oriental. Possessed of a sense of humor, she has endowed much of her most serious work with an underlying current of playfulness.

The photo of the woman Marine on the front cover of this week's Magazine is that of Sergeant Frances Jean Muir of Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose birthday is the same as that of Abraham Lincoln. The photo has another significance, for tomorrow marks the first anniversary of the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve, which is proud of the distinction of having passed its recruiting quota of 12,000 during the past year. The figure, at the time of writing, topped the 14,500 mark.

The author of the article, "Who Owns the Sky?" Capt. Leland Hyzer, for the past 15 years has been interested in the development of aviation law, both national and international. In his article he discusses the question of the right of flight through air space over national territory, a question brought sharply to the fore as a result of the rapid expansion of international air transport.

If the promises of the postwar house "experts" come to fulfillment, we shall have to find some other spare-time employment than the little chores we have been accustomed to do. No more "hinges" to fix. No more window screens to put on and take off—they will roll up like curtains. And, ah, the answer to a maiden's prayer—houses that will be "dirtless, draftless, and dustless." Only the other night a friend of mine went so far as to say that when she built a house she would see that the staircase was made of an unbroken sweep of boards, so that she could give it "one swish of a duster" and avoid the tantalizing and tedious job of cleaning it baluster by baluster. The modern builder goes farther than that. It is well to add, however, as W. CLIFFORD HARVEY does, after his long experience with real estate problems and housing expectations, that promises are one thing and accomplishments another. Yet he sees no reason why the revolutionist and the evolutionist cannot go hand in hand.

CAPT. MAX GILSTRAP, who tells the story of the simulated battle experience which the Tommies are given, and in which "live ammunition" is used, is an American officer stationed somewhere in England. He went into the Army from the editorial staff of the Monitor, having served this paper as its Natural Science Editor.

RODNEY L. BRINK, chief of the Monitor's Pacific Coast Bureau, examines the problem which the West will have when it comes to shift over its industries from a war to a peacetime basis. He asks how the West will fare if Germany is defeated a year or more before Japan? And when it comes to "conversion" of Western industries, he raises the question, "Conversion to what?" Here is a piece that will stimulate thinking on postwar problems. W. W. C.

On the Beam . . . . . .

Chinese Axiom

It is a Chinese axiom that the best government is that which rules the least obviously.—PEARL S. BUCK.

Impressed by Russians

I was deeply impressed by the people of Russia and by the epic quality of their patriotic fervor.—CORDELL HULL.

That Day at Gettysburg

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was no less great when it appeared in the daily newspapers immediately after its delivery. But we must admit that newspapers have few Gettysburg Addresses to print. —DR. MONROE E. DEUTSCH, University of California.

"Reasonably Adequate Stuff"

Admitting all our faults and failures frankly, taking people just as they are, we find that the human beings of our time are, after all, reasonably adequate stuff on which to build a brave new world.—PHYLLIS BENTLEY.

Danish-German Factories

There are many hundreds of Danish industrial undertakings. Of these, according to a Danish underground paper, only 50 are producing for the Germans, and these have nearly all figured in the reports of sabotage.—DANISH LISTENING POST.

Interdependence

One of the morals we must surely draw from these days is that we live in one of the great formative times of human history, when the age of independence is yielding to the new conception of interdependence. — LORD HALIFAX.

Economic Co-operation

There can be no lasting peace unless the structure we build has at its very foundation a system of economic co-operation among the nations and the peoples of the world.—WENDELL L. WILLKIE.

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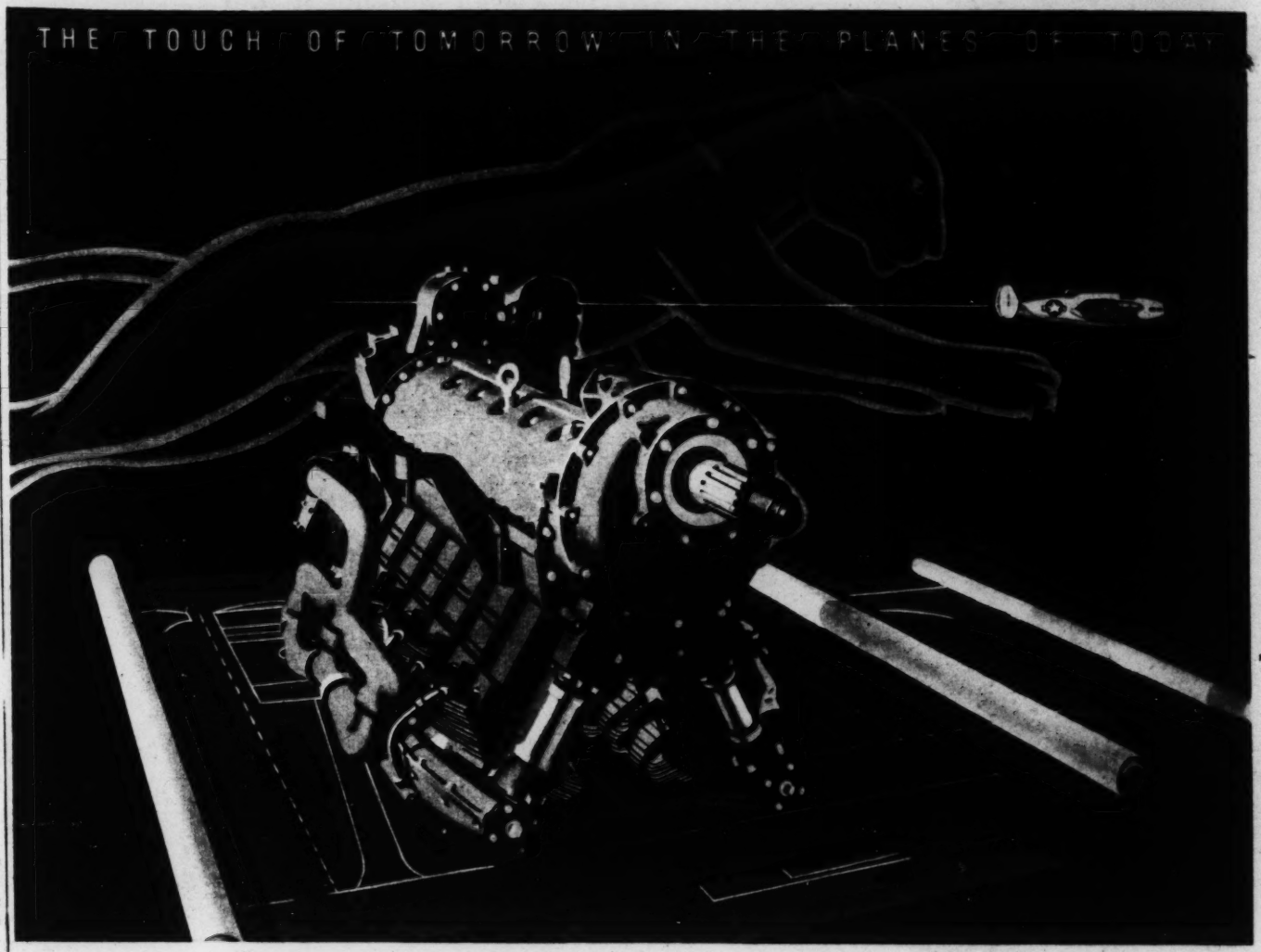

Purr of a Kitten—Power of a Panther

The panther is unique in many ways. It packs more lightning power in its small, lithe frame than many animals of greater size. Much the same can be said of the 550 horsepower Ranger aircraft engine.

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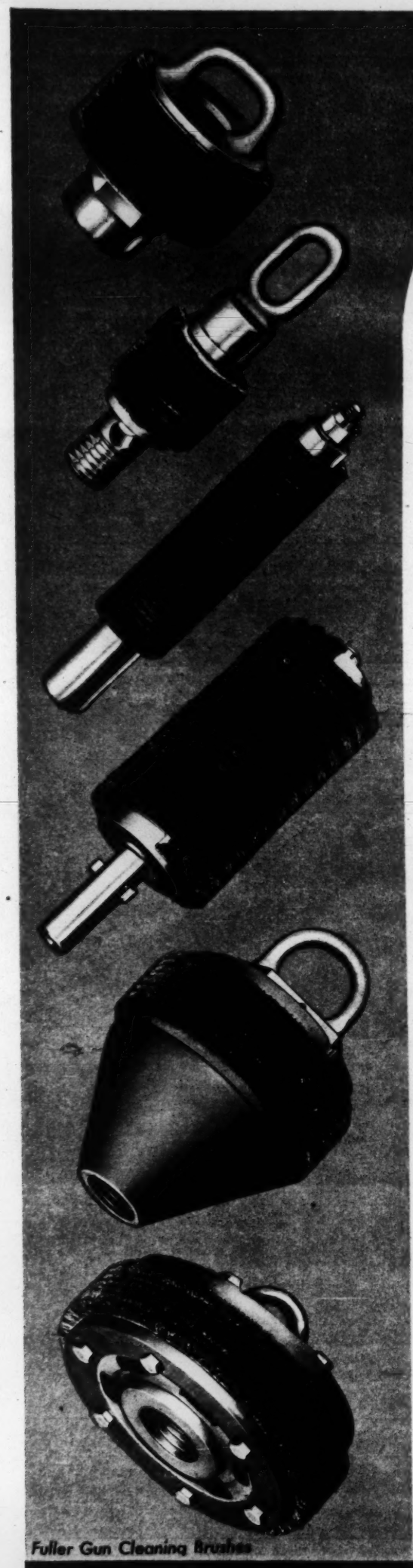

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